IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56.055.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 5-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
13th Sept.	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10500
20th "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th "	PERSIA	8500	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8500	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st "	ARCADIA	10000	.....	...
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
4th Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA	8500	.....	...

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate. "B" rate.	"A" rate. "B" rate.
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
MARSEILLES,	494 or 495	891 or 742-8
LONDON	527 or 528	940-8 or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	17th Sept.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	15th Oct.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	26th Oct.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Macedonia	5091	J. Thomson	29th Nov.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	13th Dec.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1914.

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	Leave Bombay
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	16th Jan.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	24th Feb.
Macedonia	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th Mar
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th April.
Scindia	5106	Wm Kelso	21st April.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	2nd May.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	22nd May.

Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	921
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Kasara	1,163	Thurs. 11th Sept.	9 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2,185	Friday 12th Sept.	6 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	7,284	Mon. 15th Sept.	11 a.m.	22D. &C.M

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Kasara," 1,165 tons, on Thursday 11th September, calling at Muscat Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S.S. "Patiala," 2,998 tons, on Thursday the 11th September, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam. Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers	Tonnage.	Sailing on	
†Mindula	3358	Thursday	18th Sept.
*Pentakota	3418	"	2nd Oct.
†Pundua	3305	"	16th Oct.
*Palamcotta	3413	"	30th "

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
10th September, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
French Mail Steamers.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1913
Polynesien	6265	Lalande	24th Sept
Dumbea	5685	P. de Boussac	22nd Oct
Ile de la Ciotat	6385	Lafont	19th Nov
Nera	5385	Lassince	17th Dec

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine)

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. "	891	743	405
To London (single) .. "	660	528	270
Do. (return) .. "	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One Sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars, apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

MARITTIMA ITALIANA
(Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Regularly every 4 weeks on WEDNESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
			1913.
P. di Piemonte	6365	....	17th Sept.
Porto Said	5167	Magauzini	15th Oct.
A Steamer	6000	.....	12thNov.
....	6000	.....	10th Dec.
			1914.
....	6000	.....	7th Jan
....	6000	.....	4th Feb
....	6000	.....	4th Mar
....	6000	.....	1st April
....	6000	.....	29th "
....	6000	.....	27th May
....	6000	.....	24th June

RATES TO ITALY

INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Cl. Rs.	2nd Cl. Rs.	3rd Cl. Rs.
Single ticket. .	450	300	165
Return tickets available 2 years.	675	525	247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690; 2nd Class Rs. 530. Special rates for missionaries.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

Natal Line of Steamers.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) via SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three or four berthed cabin amidships, for first class passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

BANKS.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED .....Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED .....Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,88,153
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers, Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundnur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambala City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager.
Bombay, 39, Apollo Street

RINGS, EXQUISITE RINGS!
AN INEXHAUSTIBLE COLLECTION.
RINGS FOR

ENGAGEMENTS,		DIAMONDS,
PRESENTATIONS,		SAPPHIRES,
WEDDINGS,	IN	EMERALDS,
SIGNETS,		RUBIES,
GUARDS,		PEARLS,
FANCY RINGS,		FANCY GEMS.

We desire to draw special attention to our stock of ENGAGEMENT RINGS set with selected DIAMONDS, which carry maximum value in

TRANSPARENCY
CLEARNESS
PURITY
COLOUR
FREEDOM FROM FLAWS.

Deficiency in any one of the qualities mentioned diminishes the value of diamonds considerably.

You may rely on obtaining quality from

"THE HOUSE FOR QUALITY"
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombasa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half-yearly
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due,
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.

Post Box No. 45. Telephone No. 211

CAPITAL (fully paid up) £8,000,000
SURPLUS £1,520,300

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON:—52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
BRANCHES at LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER and at all the principal towns of France and Madagascar; also at Bombay Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ltd
UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, Ltd.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and letters of credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Main Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of the City, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.
Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other Stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c.

L. COMBE.
Manager.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... " 18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fenghien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Syojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tilling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi(Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deopeits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager,

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150	" "	
Chester	125	" "	
Devoe's	125	" "	
Monkey	125	" "	

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.
Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

PARSI NEW YEAR.

ORDERS FOR

CAKES ETC.,

NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

Estate of DORABJI EDULJEE JAMSINA alias MITHAIWALLA, a Caterer, deceased.

PURSUANT to Section 320 of Act X of 1865 and Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the above named DORABJEE EDULJEE JAMSINA alias MITHAIWALLA, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 25th day of September, 1912, and LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION of whose estate having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay were granted on the 5th day of February, 1913, to BAI BAIAI, widow of the said deceased of Bombay Parsi, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administratrix at the office of Messrs. PESTANJEE, RUSTIM, KOLA & Co., her Attorneys, at No. 79, Medows Street Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said administratrix will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or propreerty belonging to the said estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the amount owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said attorneys for the abovenamed administratrix.—Dated this 5th day of September, 1913.

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM, KOLA & Co., Attorneys for the said administratrix.

NOTICE.

Re. Estate of SORABJI JAMSETJI SODAWATERWALLA alias BATLIVALA or AMERIA, deceased.

PURSUANT to Sec. 320 of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) and Sec. 42 of the Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act (XXVIII of 1866), NOTICE is hereby given THAT ALL PERSONS claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed SORABJI JAMSETJI SODAWATERWALLA alias BATLIVALA or AMERIA, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 3rd day of November, 1912, and Probate of whose Will having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 11th day of April, 1913, to BAI AIMAI, widow of the said deceased, the sole Executrix named in the said Will, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said BAI AIMAI, widow, at the office of the Undersigned her Attorneys, at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executrix will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard to the claims of which she shall then have notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

AND ALL PERSONS indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the amount owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said attorneys for the abovenamed Executrix.—Dated this, 8th day of September, 1913.

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM, KOLA & Co. Attorneys for the said Executrix

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 11th and 12th instant, those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN, Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 2nd Sept., 1913.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, BANDRA.

A FANCY FAIR will be held by the Daughters of the Cross from the 7th to 21st September next, and a VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, under the patronage of HIS GRACE The ARCHBISHOP of BOMBAY, will be given by the Pupils of the Convent, on September 19th and 20th.

The proceeds of the Fair and Concert will be devoted to the Building Fund of the New School.

Tickets for the entertainment costing Rs. 3, 2 and 1 respectively, can be had at the CONVENT.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir!" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS

BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9¼ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
9¼ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per "
*If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Full programme at 6-30 P.M.

Pictures only at 8-30 P.M.

DON'T FAIL TO HEAR THE PANTOMIME FAVOURITE (MISS ALICE DIGBY).

CHARMING SONGS AND DAINTY DANCES.

FULL PICTURE PROGRAMME AS USUAL.

Including the drama LIKE A SISTER

Showing explosion of an aeroplane in mid-air.

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WANTED A STOCK VERIFIER.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 P. M. Bombay Time, on MONDAY, the 29th of September, 1913, for verifying stores at DeLisle Road, Bellasis Bridge and Palton Road Depots in charge of the Municipal Storekeeper. The applicants must state their qualifications for the work and the minimum remuneration (not exceeding Rupees one thousand) on which they are prepared to undertake the work. The work will not take more than three months.

An idea of the work to be done can be formed by visiting the stores yard by the intending Candidates.

A copy of the rules and conditions for verification work and all other information connected therewith can be obtained on application to the Storekeeper.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

A. G. CHRISTIANSEN, M.S.E.A.M.I.M.E., Store-keeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Chinchpokli-DeLisle Road. Bombay, 9th September, 1913.

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TO BE LET.—Flats on second and third floors, in Harbour view, No. 7, Colaba Causeway. Monthly rent Rs. 70 each. Electric fittings provided. Also THIRD FLOOR of a House No. 20, Church Gate, Rent Rs. 50.

Apply, JAFFER CASSUM MOOSA, Estate Manager, H.H. The Agakhan, Jail Road, Umerkhady.

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ATANK NIGRAH PILLS will greatly help you to get good strength. Your digestive troubles, weakness, urinary complaints, and all will be completely vanished by these Pills and great strength substituted within a comparatively short time.

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OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Kabulgitti Gold Mines, Limited, the Undersigned will SELL to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 22nd September, 1913, and the days following, commencing at 12 o'clock noon each day, at Kabulgitti mines via Gadag Railway Station (10 miles by road).

All the remaining machinery, stores and plant consisting of:—Engines, boiler, pumps, balance bob and pitwork, weighing machines and piping etc., etc.

Detailed list on application.

IBRAHIM SAIT and Co., Auctioneers, Bellary.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, in Scheme III, Sandhurst Road Estate (East and West).

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 18th September, at 4-30 P. M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on Plot No. 68, the following very valuable building plot for a period of 999 years:—

Lot No. I. Plot No. 83, 431 sq. yds:—This Plot has frontages on four roads, known as Sandhurst Road, Falkland Road, Khetwadi Back Road and 2nd Khetwadi Lane.

Lot No. II. Plot No. 5. 684 sq. yds:—This is an excellent building site. It has a frontage of about 46ft. 5 in. on Sandhurts Road and 131 ft. on 1st Pathan Road.

Lot No. III. Plot No. 6, 525 sq. yds:—A compact plot of building land. It has a frontage of 50 ft. on Sandhurst Road and 90ft. 5 in. on Northbrook Street.

Lot No. IV. Plot No. 7, 547 sq. yds:—This is a choice plot of building land. It has a frontage of 64ft. on Sandhurst Road and 89ft. 7in. on Northbrook Street.

Lot No. V. Plot No. 68, 567 sq. yds:—This is an excellent building site, having a frontage of 53ft. 10in. on Sandhurst Road, and 80ft. on Kumbharvada Road. Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanees will also be allowed near the rooms.

All the above plots are situated close to Tram Lines, and in a very thickly populated part of the city. Sandhurst Road, will shortly be continued through Elphinstone Bridge, thus giving direct access to the Docks. All the plots are admirably suited for the erection of shops.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Land Manager before the Auction regarding the developments they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease, plans of the site can be had on application to the Land Manager, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, situate on high ground, and close to the New Recreation ground to be constructed by the Municipality on the site of the Old Gowalia Tank.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th September, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on Plot No. 18, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years:—

Lot No. 1, Plot No. 15, 715 sq. yds:—This is exceedingly a choice plot of building land, situate on the east side of Tejpal Road. It has a frontage of over 204 feet and it is immediately adjoining the proposed New Recreation Ground to be constructed by the Municipality on the site of the Old Gowalia Tank.

Lot No. 2, Plot No. 16, 790 sq. yds.:—This is a valuable building site situate on the east side of Tejpal Road, having a frontage of about 85 feet.

Lot No. 3, Plot No. 18, 934 sq. yds:—A very fine building site, situate on the west side of Owen Dunn Road, having a frontage of about 102 feet and immediately adjoining the Gowalia Recreation Ground.

Nahanees will be allowed near the rooms.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Land Manager, before the auction regarding the developments they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease, plans of the site can be had on application to the Land Manager, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 10th September, 1913.

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CLARKES B 41 PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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For insertions in the amusement Columns. Re. 1½ per inch

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Thick Rash with Intense Irritation. Great Pain, Itching and Burning. Sleep Almost Impossible. Cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

10, Dover Mansions, Canterbury Rd., Brixton, S. W., Eng.—"I derived great benefit from the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I suffered with eczema at the back of the neck and head, causing my hair to come out very much. There was a thick rash with intense irritation, both of which increased as time went on causing great pain, itching, burning and discomfort, making sleep almost impossible night or day.

"I first tried ——— lotion which, though cooling, did no real good. I then saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and wrote for a sample to be sent. I purchased a large tablet of Cuticura Soap and some Cuticura Ointment and used them regularly at night, bathing the affected parts with the Cuticura Soap and hot water, and then gently applying the Cuticura Ointment with the tip of the finger, and in the morning again washing with the Cuticura Soap and hot water. The attack lasted about three months and was quite cured after using the Cuticura Soap and Ointment six weeks, and my hair quite ceased to come out." (Signed) Mrs. Fanny Wooldridge, July 24, 1912.

No other emollients do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough and oily skins, itching, scaly scalps, dry, thin and falling hair, chapped hands and shapeless nails as do Cuticura Soap and Ointment, nor do it so economically. Although sold throughout South Africa, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on the skin and hair, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

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WOOD & METAL ENGRAVERS
BEAUTIFUL & FAITHFUL REPRODUCTION BY OUR HALF TONE & THREE-COLOUR PROCESS
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DALE'S DUBBIN GOLD MEDAL
MAKES WATER RUN OFF BOOTS, SADDLES, AND HARNESS LIKE RAIN OFF A DUCK'S BACK
SOFTENS PRESERVES AND PUTS NEW LIFE INTO LEATHER
MADE BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. KING GEORGE V. BOOT DUBBIN MANUFACTURERS
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GAEKWAR OF BARODA.
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Who offer their patrons free services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe holding genuine diplomas.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
Eyesight Specialist,
WITH 23 YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. R. H. Foreman, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Bo. Brigade, and other high personages.
Entirely New Stock of :—Spectacles Eye-glass, Glare and Dust Eye-protectors, Motor Goggles, Powerful Binoculars, Opera Glasses, Clinical Thermometers, etc. etc.
Prices Extremely Moderate
Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

Knife-Like Pains.

The sharp, shooting pains, the intense agony of Sciatica, often make death preferable to life. The fiery darts that run from hip to heel, the sleepless nights, the cheerless days—why not stop all this and get back to health and comfort again?

Little's Oriental Balm is the best known remedy for Sciatica. Rubbed into the limbs where the pain is, it gives almost instant relief, and its persistent use has effected many miraculous cures.

Don't despair just, because other remedies have failed to cure your Sciatica. Little's Oriental Balm is different from all other remedies. It cures, as thousands can testify.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors all over India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P and O S. N. Co's steamer, China, 4760 tons Captain C H Tocque, will sail to-day for Shanghai via coast Ports with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Bleamoor, 2404 tons, Captain A Blakey, arrived in harbour on Monday from Perim with ballast.

The steamer Caspian, 2317 tons, Captain W Wright, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Italian mail steam N Co's steamer Capri, 2952 tons, Captain E Fortunato, sailed yesterday for Gedoa with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chindwara, 3207 tons, Captain G Le Broeq, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo and passengers

The steamer Strathearn, 2344 tons, Captain R Broolan, will sail to-day for Hull and Middlesborough with a general cargo,

The Japan Line Steam Ship Co's steamer Penang Maru, 3779 tons, Captain S Murasami, will sail to-day for Kobe etc with a general cargo.

The Japan mail steam Co's steamer Jinsen Maru, 2346 tons, Captain J Richards, will sail to-day for Kobe etc with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 8th Sept. 1913, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Philomel...Comdr G P G Ballard...R N
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr E J Headlam...R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ..R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr W C Taylor R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 9.

Angus.....2320 Dakers.....A Yule and Co
Alfield.....2650 Nicmas.....K N & Co
Baron Dalmeny...2503 Gordon .....K N & Co
Baron Cawdor...2764 Caskie ...W and A G Co
Budrie.....1613 Fisher .....Arab Strs Ltd
Bleamoor.....2102 Blakey.....
Delta.....4780 Martin...Shanghai...24-9.....
P and O S N Co
Catharine Apcar...1730 Berefest ...Man Co
Clan Stuart...2235 Anderson.....J Finlay & Co
Caspian..2317 Wright .....
Rosetneo...924 Fanning .....T Morrison & Co
Hamayun.....2154 Murdoch.....Tm and Co
Islami.....1604 Hughes.....T M & Co
Islanda .....Mac Lean.....M M and Co
Inverkip...2806 Grasson.....T M and Co
Itria .....3419 Gulgey .....M M and Co
J Maru.....2346 Richards .....N Y Kaisha
Khosrou.....2410 Hannah .....Jeddah .....
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Kola ...570 Minnett .....M M and Co
Manin .....1079 Zennaro...T M and Co
Muttra.....2985 Corey .....M M and Co
Peter Jebsen.....3529 Mayor.....A Yule & Co
Putiala.....1927 Bamber Bareh.....m M & Co
Saaed.....157 Bonsfield.....Port Said.....
Arab Strs Ltd
Seiston .....2711 Forbes .....m m & Co
Trafford Hall...3416 Main.....K Kinnon & Co
Kola.....570 minnett.....m m and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Kirklee	2275	Corrie			J F and Co
C & R Chindwara	3207	Brocq	Calcutta	10-9	M M and Co
F Sangola	3348	Scott		Java	10-9 M M and Co
G Kanzler	1863	Schepp			11-9 A Strandes & Co
K Penang Maru	3274	Murazumi	Kobe	6-9	N Y Kaisha P & O Co
M Konig	3176	Cultzan			16-9 O S and Co
N Lawol	1817	Coates	Jedah		D M Khaudwani
O Redbridge	2444	Vassey	Genoa		10-9 W and A G and Co
P Uhenfels	3568	Olbroon			12-9 W and A G and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Nurani ...2370 Atkin...Jeddah ...T M & Co
2 Olympia...3690 Finnaird ...Liverpool.....
17-9...W and A G and Co
3 Adamsturm ...Hatinbeid ...W & A G & Co
4 Strathearn...2315 Braddon...Hull...10-9...
...K N & Co
5 Montebello ...2770 Gill...Hull ,J F and Co
6 Colaba...3899 Robertson. 26-9 M M & Co
7 Fahsour...2936 Peet...12-9...T M and Co
8 Principle-di-Piemonte...4041 Quentino ...
Genoa...17-9.. Italian N S N and Co
9 Liebenfels ... 2830 Kohleras ...Hamburg...
12-9...W and A G Co
10&11 China...4160 Tocque...China...10-9...
12&13 India ...4198 Talbot .....Aden . 13-9
P and O Co
14 Kasara.....505 Minnett .....M M and Co
15 Indo-Maru ...3972 Momeiya .....Kobe ...
O S Kaisha

H W P D

Bahaduri..... 829 Ahmed .....Bo S N Co
Indravati.....518 Esmail .....Bo S N Co
Satranji.....547 Hoosein .....Bo S N Co

H W V D

Linga.....957 Manley Kobi.....M M and Co

M W D D

Lawol...1817 Coates..Jeddah ...D m Khandwa

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
8	Bleamoor	Blakey	Perim, Aug 31
9	Caspian	Wright	Calcutta, Aug 27
	Jinsen Maru	Richards	Kobe

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
9	Capri	Fortunato	Genoa

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Penang Maru, Murazumi, for Kobe, &c
" Chindwara, Brocq, for Calcutta, &c
" Strathearn, Bradion, for Hull, &c.
" China Tocque, for Shanghai.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Bleamoor, for Hull
" Catherine, Apcar, for Calcutta, c
" Inverkip, for London.
" Homeyun, for Jeddah.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer "Chakarata," left Suez on the morning of the 7th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer "Mongolia," arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 8th instant.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macgillivray," arrived at London on the evening of the 6th instant. The same Co's steamer "Clan Shaw," arrived at London, on the evening of the 5th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 16 bales wool, M Daja; 269 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 4520 cwts linseed oil cake, 380 cwts teel and cural oil cake, 160 cwts teelseed oil cake, New Mofusil Co; 960 cwts linseed oil cake, R Borabji and Co; 1682 cwts linseed cakes, T F Campbell and Co; 28 bales wool, A Moolchand; 10 bales cowhides raw, W and A Graham and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—700 cwts gum arabic, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR LISBON.

Olympia s—100 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

FOR BARROW.

Bleamoor s—5,900 cwts manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR HULL.

Montebello s—350 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 1,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co; 6991 cwts cottonseed, J Damji and Co; 522 cwts cottonseed, D Nanji and Co; 1501 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Redbridge s—6600 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Adamsturm s—9080 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 1,045 cwts myrabollams, J Nurbheram and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Adamsturm s—28,000 cwts mowraseed, A Blascheck and Co; 8,000 cwts mowraseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Upenfels s—2,000 cwts mowraseed, A Blascheck and Co; 58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 165 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons; 360 bales cotton fly, Soloman Bros; 15000 bales gacundnut oil cake, M H Dehnashti; 140 cwts gum arabic, P Jethabhoy.

Liebenfels s—220 bales cotton, Khimji Visram; 1400 cwts groundnuts oil cake, M H Dehdashti; 58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

DAILY IMPORTS—SEPT. 9.

Steamer Homayun from Jeddah. Agents, Turner Morrison and Co—6 bundles 16 cases specie, 25 bales cotton, 2 bales cowhides, 13 bundles fish.

Steamer Seistan from Calcutta. Agents, M M and Co—29,337 bags rice, 5 cases 5 crates glass bottles, 216 bundles old gunnies, 18 pieces ivory, 266 bags millet, 266 bags beans, 11 bags camphorseed, 28 bags chillies, 714 number posts, 1,085 numbers planks, 1905 number squares, 45,893 number 11978 bundles scantlings, 160 cases wax.

Steamer Caspian from Calcutta. Agents, W and A Graham and Co—4703 tons coal.

Steamer Clan Stuart from Liverpool. Agents, James Finlay and Co Ltd—37 casks 24 bags tile, 4 cases sulphate acid, 12 barrels sulphate of amonia, 9 casks 30 bags soda ash, 100 bales American cotton, 6 coils rope, 41 cases glass, 12 cases scrap glass, 270 bundles buckets, 7 cases locks, 13 cases lampware, 794 cases 4 casks 4 hogsheads whisky, 25 cases stout, 25 cases wine 160 cases spirits, 65 hogsheads ale, 54 cases tin ingots, 6 cases zinc sheets, 12 bundles copper sheets, 390 cases glass bottles, 45 cases 11 casks nails, 35 drums oil, 4 cases oil cloth, 39 casks spindle and loom oil, 45 barrels mineral lubricating oil, 23 barrels 29 casks tallow, 525 kegs 31 cases paint, 25 cases colours, 22 cases 485 bales paper, 73 barrels coal pitch.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.

Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenariffe Perfect.
	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th September.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Atzilla are subject to long delay and should be accepted at sender's risk (16-6-13).

Prohibition of Cipher or code language applies only to private messages destined for or transiting Bulgaria, except those telegrams exchanged between diplomatic legations (26-7-13).

Telegrams for all places in Equador except Guayqil, Santa Elena and Esmeralds should be accepted at sender's risk. Telegrams for Juan Del Sur in Nicaragua should be accepted without restrictions (31-7-13).

Greek telegraph offices are open for international traffic at Seres, Drama, Cavalla, Demirhissar, Neverokop, Pertrision, Derani in Macedonia. Traffic passes via Syra, Salonika. Rates are same as for European countries. Telegrams should be accepted at sender's risk (1-8-13).

Albanian office opened at Scutari. Rates same as for Turkey in Europe (5-8-13).

Turkish offices opened at Adrianople, Kirk Killisse, Babuesti and Rodosto at rates applicable to Turkey in Europe (7-8-13).

Until further notice telegrams for Turkey can be accepted if written in plain English, French, Turkish or German only (5-8-13).

Censorship is exercised on all plain telegrams for Venezuela without exception (1-8-13).

Owing to interruption of Yangtse lines telegrams for China coast or countries beyond should not be accepted via Bhamo route until further orders (9-8-13).

Prohibition of cipher and code telegrams to Greece is now withdrawn (16-8-13).

Greek administration notifies that correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Lemnos, Salonika, Florina, Kozana, Vodena, Cervia, Elassona has been opened via Eastern. (19-12-12)

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Choral Society, practice, Elphinstone College, 6-45 p. m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim : Cheerfulness is the bond of friendship.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	7-30	21-30
Third Class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G.I.P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March.....Berliner Luft .....Lincke
Overture...Flotte Bursche .....Suppe
Valse .....The Eternal Waltz .... Leo Fall
Selection...The Pink Lady .....Caryll
Intermezzo. Secrets.....Auclife
Selection...The Quaker Girl.....Monckton
Two-Step...Silverbells ....Moret

THE FATIMABHI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of August 1913 the total number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 9,324 of whom 4,050 were males, 2,810 females and 2,464 children, the average daily attendance being 300.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E. V.D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 10th September, 1913.

837. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

838. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

839. Recruits Parade—"G" Company Recruits will parade to-day Wednesday the 10th instant, at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Dress—Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

II. All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Fridays at 6-30 p.m.

840.—Arms. Every Volunteer who draws a Rifle from Head Quarters will immediately on the completion of his Standard Test return his Rifle to Head-Quarters for 10 days to be properly cleaned.

841. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "E" Company Class Firing on Sundays the 14th and 21st instant.

842. In accordance with India Army Order No 460 dated 1st September 1913, the undermentioned N C Officers and Volunteers, Bombay Vol Rifles have been awarded the Volunteer Long Service Medal :—

Colour Sergt A D'Silva, Corpl E L Chitts, Vol S P Navic, Vol G B O Founds.

(Sd.) H. B. MURRAY, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES, AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	September	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.....	10	m 8 33	25 8
		8 8 a	23 4
Thurs ...	11	m 9 26	24 2
		9 14 a	24 1
Fri	12	m 10 6	26 7
		10 3 a	24 10
Sat	13	m 10 37	26 11
		10 38 a	25 7
Sun	14	m 11 3	27 2
		11 8 a	26 8

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	September	h. m.	ft. in
Wed.....	10	m 0 53	18 8
		1 58 a	10 8
Thu	11	m 2 10	18 7
		3 41 a	19 10
Fri	12	m 3 9	18 4
		4 14 a	19 1
Sat	13	m 3 52	18 0
		4 41 a	18 5
Sun	14	m 4 24	17 9
		5 5 a	17 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
10 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 25m.	do 6h. 46m.
11 (Thursday)	do 6h. 25m.	do 6h. 46m.
12 (Friday)	do 6h. 26m.	do 6h. 4 m.
13 (Saturday)	do 6h. 26m.	do 6h. 44m.
14 (Sunday)	do 6h. 26m.	do 6h. 43m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Sept. 15th, 1 h, 15-9m. p.m. Last Quarter, 23rd, 6h. 0-0m. p.m. New Moon, 29th, 10h. 26-8m. a.m. First Quarter, Oct. 7th, 7h. 16-2m. a.m.

WEATHER IN INDIA.

DISTURBANCE IN THE EXTREME NORTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

A slight disturbance in the extreme north has given some precipitation in the Punjab and North-West Fronteir Province. Otherwise there has been little change in the general conditions. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, the south-west Punjab and the east of the Central Provinces; fairly general in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central India east and the Konkan; and local in the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, East Rajputana and South Hyderabad.

The principal amounts are :—Mergui, one and a half; Dibrugarh, one; Dhubri, two; Berhampore and Jalpaiguri, one; Mymensingh, four; Bogra, one and a half; Khushab, Montgomery and Peshawar, one; Sonamaro, half; Jaipur, a quarter; Sutna, three-quarters; Jagdalpur, two; and Sholapur, three-quarters.

Forecast:—An increase of rainfall in the peninsula.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m. September 9.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total Corpdg. to date.	Corpdg. Total. 1911.	Corpdg. Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill.	0·00	63·36	46·93	48·72

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 9th September.	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
0 00	77 49

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire	97·3	79·5	...	0·00
Jask 8th	92·3	82·3	...	0·00
Muskat 8th	106·3	86·1	...	0·00
Multan	99·3	76·0	...	10·24
Rawalpindi	[illegible]	64·1	0·02	22·92
Lahore	[illegible]	71·2	0·12	18·09
Sirsa	98·8	76·0	...	17·84
Ambala	97·5	75·3	...	28·21
Delhi	98·0	79·3	...	13·6
Agra	99·0	80·0	...	7·38
Mainpuri	95·3	[illegible]	...	10·66
Jhansi	96·6	78·5	...	9·44
Cawnpore	92·6	78·5	0·02	18·79
Allahabad	92·1	78·0	...	22·36
Jacobabad	100·1	75·8	...	2·91
Karachi	87·0	77·0	...	12·01
Ajmer	87·6	75·0	...	10·64
Jaipur	95·2	73·6	0·24	12·63
Kotah	95·6	77·6	...	15·30
Bhuj	87·0	72·5	...	38·37
Dwarka	86·3	77·7	...	17·25
Veraval	82·6	77·8	...	24·55
Rajkot	89·6	70·3	...	27·69
Bhavnagar Para.	88·0	74·8	0·54	35·81
Surat	86·4	74·6	...	37·06
Ahmedabad	87·6	75·7	...	35·17
Deesa	87·3	74·9	0·08	34·77
Neemuch	81·9	69·0	...	23·89
Indore	81·1	68·6	...	36·06
Jubbulpore	88·8	74·3	...	30·32
Sangor	87·8	70·6	...	21·92
Hoshangabad	87·1	72·4	...	36·14
Khandwa	86·2	72·1	...	38·15
Akola	88·7	72·0	...	25·81
Amraoti	88·3	71·8	...	34·32
Nagpur	80·6	75·8	...	42·95
Chanda	91·5	76·0	...	49·37
Raipur	89·7	73·6	0·50	34·46
BOMBAY	84·9	76·4	0·01	65·28
Ratnagiri	82·3	72·9	...	66·26
Mormugao	79·5	72·7	0·31	82·34
Karwar	79·2	71·5	0·02	83·03
Malegaon	80·4	68·1	...	12·91
Ahmednagar	86·1	68·5	...	18·34
Poona	85·6	64·8	...	22·33
Sholapur	90·8	70·1	0·70	11·39
Bijapur	89·2	70·3	...	8·95
Belgaum	79·3	63·5	0·23	31·50
Aurangabad	85·4	64·5	...	19·99
Nizamabad (Indur)	90·4	73·7	...	35·60
Hyderabad	84·8	72·2	0·01	13·96
Mangalore	88·3	72·8	...	80·73
Calicut	82·3	73·1	...	[illegible]
Cochin	85·7	73·7	...	64·75
Colombo	85·0	71·5	...	12·73
Masulipatam	93·8	77·7	0·03	7·79
Bellary	95·0	73·3	...	3·07
Cuddapah	99·0	78·2	...	5·42
Madras	97·5	77·0	0·02	5·06
Bangalore	87·3	67·3	...	9·71
Coimbatore	90·4	68·8	...	2·83
Trichinopoly	100·1	76·8	...	1·98
Negapatam	95·2	76·7	...	7·12

Bombay Local Rainfalls : J J H = 0·00 (78-78) ; G T H=0·18 (75·21) ; St G H=0·10 (76·06) ; C P=0·01 (65·28).

CASTLE-ROCK.

Temperature.		Rainfall.	
Max.	Min.	Past 24 hours. In. Cts.	From 1st June to date In. Cts.
78	67	0·94	187 90

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 8th September, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore records 0·12 of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual in the area of rainfall. Maximum temperature is in excess at Ambala. The minimum is in defect in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Jhansi and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the extreme western districts where maximum temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur records 0·24 of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the area of rainfall, lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of Rajputana and clear in Sind. Humidity is in excess at Ajmer and Jaipur. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar-Para records 0·54 of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual at Deesa and Neemuch. Day temperature is below the average at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur records 0·50 " of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Konkan.—Mormugao records 0.31" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hnderabad.—Fairly general has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan; Sholapur has had 0.70" and Belgaum 0·23." Skies are moderate to heavily clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and clear or lightly clouded in the remaining district. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Maximum temperature is in excess at Nizmabad and in defect at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan. Half an inch of rain has fallen in the extreme eastern districts of Kathiawar and the Central Provinces. Light showers are reported from the north Punjab, east Rajputana and the south Konkan. The disturbance over the head of the Bay appears to affect weather in the extreme eastern districts of the United and the Central Provinces.

Isolated showers are likely in Gujarat, and the adjacent parts of Kathiawar, the south Bombay Deccan and the south Konkan. A few falls may occur in east Rajputana and the Central Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time) on the 9th September, 1913, was 30·052 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneriod, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

RLY. TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

G. I. P. RY. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings, for week ending 30th Aug. 1913 :—

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 30th Aug. 1913.				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2355·69	13 5700	336 5967	33971667
A. D. C. By ...	125·88	4090	78433	823338
B.-Kotah By ...	40·29	2100	55158	57258
Total...	2521·86	1773700	23478563	348 2263
Earnings for crdg. 7 days ending 30th Aug 1912				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2791·13	1206217	31014017	32220234
A.D.C.By	125·88	37961	799623	837584
B.-Kotah By. ...	40·29	3812	77859	81171
Total...	2957·30	1247490	31891499	33238989
Increase or Decrease		+	+	+
G.I.P.Ry.	+ 64·56	29483	1621950	1651433
A.D.C.By.	...	+ 2939	— 17185	— 14246
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	...	— 1212	— 22701	— 23913

NOTE.—Corrected with audited figures upto 30th June 1913.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY. Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Returns of Traffic for week ended 23rd August 1913, on 1827·66 miles open

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 233000	Rs. 1970.0	Rs. 7000	Rs 437000
Or per mile of Ry ...	127	108	4	239
For previous 20 weeks of	(			7
half year...	4925 2	54 3937	15 800	1050741
Total for 21 weeks. ...	515852	5620097	165800	1091441
Comparison.				
Total for cor. week of previous year *	0			7
Per mile of Ry. do...	245528	209231	5240	528989
Total to cor. date do...	135	147	5	287
	485691 8	7412249	321690	1258985 7

Decrease fo the week ...Rs. 86,98·
Do. to date..... ,, 16,45,4 0

BRASSO
Liquid Metal Polish
The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.
Obtainable fro n all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS.
HULL, ENGLAND.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL
of Royal University of Padua
(lately arrived from Europe),
HAS the honour to inform th Bombay residents that he has OPENED a SURGERY. He is specialised in Gynæcology, Skin, Specific and Secret Diseases.
He is an able Gynæcological Surgeon, and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.
CONSULTATIONS 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,
WATERLOO MANSIONS,
MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.
He will give consultations FREE of CHARGE on SATURDAY MORNING from 8 till 9.

YOU MAY HAVE IT AND NOT KNOW IT.

Kidney disease often comes on slowly. It may have been going on for years without the patient realizing that anything was the matter.

The general effects of kidney disease are the following :—

Cloudiness of the water ; sometimes a sediment like brickdust or particles of gravel;

Pain or tenderness in the small of the back; rheumatic stiffness in the muscles and joints ;

Every cold seems to settle in the back, and affects the flow from the kidneys ; the bladder may have to be emptied every hour or so ;

The puffy swellings of dropsy appear under the eyes or in the ankles, afterwards spreading to the limbs and body.

These symptoms are caused by weakness or disease of the kidneys and bladder. Urinary waste is being left too long in the system and is setting up disease in different parts of the body. Doan's

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

London, Sept. 8. Bombay, Sept. 9.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	73 2-3		1-4
3 do. Rentes.	93 3-4	1-4	
3 1-2 do. Sterling loan ...	89 3-4		1-4
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	63 11-16		1-16
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 9-16	1-16	
do 3 months' hence. ...	27 11-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York	59 5-8	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·24 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin.	20·42 1-3		1-3
do. do. New York	4·85 7-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight ..	3 5-8	un	ch d
do. Indian Bank Bills 5 months' sight ...	4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 7-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans. ...	2 3-8	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans -	2 3-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 29 32d. Unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Quiet. Steady.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENT:—
Transfers on Calcutta... Rs. 15,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier.	Firm demand.
Futures ...		Firm.
Manchester Business.		Very restricted.
Total Sales ...	8,000	
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500	
Imports ...	15,000	
Mid-Americans ...	7·31—04	
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ..	10·00 unchgd.	

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·99 +10	6·94 +09	6 88 +10
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·88 +10	6 88 +09	6·89 +10
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6 90 +10	6·90 +10	6·90 +10	6·87 +10

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 12·96 Jan. 12·86,
New York official noon call Oct. 12·92 Jan. 12·81.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 12·92 Jan. 13·01.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
2 Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...36,000
2 „ Receipts at U. S. last year ...	.....
„ Exports to Great Britain	... 6,000
„ Exports to Continent	...43,000
„ Spot Cotton	13·25+50
Futures—Month of Oct. 13·09+48	
Futures—Month of Jan. 12·96+47	

Advanced on favourable cables, and on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	12 11-16+1-16
Futures month of Oct.	...13·07+49
Futures month of Jan.	...13·20+52
Tone of Spot Cotton	...Steady.

Washington, Sept. 8.

The United States Census Bureau gives the amount of Cotton ginned up to 1st September as 794,000 bales.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi	...37—1-2
Do. Months	Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Nominal	
Wheat Red Karachi	...Nominal.
Tone—Easier.	
Wheat Afloat for U. K.	...1,900,000

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT

Victorian	...Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship.	...5 3 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—	...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs 85 p. c. ex-ship	...5 4 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months—	...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore	...48 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—	...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Port.—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet but steady.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship	...48 1-2—1-2
Do. Months—	...Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Easier.	
Linseed Calcutta	...47—6d.
Do. Months—	...Sept.-Oct.
London—Buyers—Easier.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata...	44 3-4—3-4
Do Months—	...Sept.-Oct.
Do Name of Ports—Hamburg.—Done and Buyers.	

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market	...27-2-0—0-2-6
Sept.-Oct.—Hull—Sellers—Easier.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee	...9 1-4 unchgd.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	...3 7 unchgd.
Sept.—Sellers. Quiet but steady.	

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B ...	£74 7-3
Copper Braziers ...	£ 89
Yellow Metal ...	7 1-2d.

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—13s. 6d.

GOAT SKINS SALE.

Goat skins sale opened to-day steady demand.
Goat skins offered 1,135,000 and sheep skins 931,000.
Goat skins Bombay Good firm 1-2 to 1d. higher.
Sheep skins Bombay 1-2 to 1d. higher.
Goat skins Bombay ordinary per to 1 1-2d. lower.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags)	12 7 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments...Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar O & F India	...11 8 1-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments	Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
German Beet-root 50 p.c.	9s. 6 1-4—1 1-4d.
Months of Shipments	....Sept.—Sellers.
9 2 1-4 unchgd.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet. Only small demand.	
BAR & Similar Crystals C & F India	...12-4 1-2 unchgd.
Months of Shipments	...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Bombay	...11 4 1-2 unchgd.
Month of Shipment:	Sept.—Value.
C and F Calcutta	...11 6 unchgd.
	Sept.—Value.

Java Sugar.—Quiet. Unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 9th 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
Cases Sovns	1,20,000	Jeddah	Comptoir National

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY SEA on 6th & 7th Sept. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway... ...	47	54,586
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	46	54,925

FINANCIAL

MONEY:—

Bank of Ben. rate since 23th Aug.	5 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „ 7th Aug.	4 „
Bank of Mad. „ „ 8th July	5 „

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened strong at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T., 1s. 4 3-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' Sight Credits. There has been a moderate enquiry for Bank remittance, and some bills have been placed at current rates.
We quote:—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 11-32d. to 3-8 Nov.
Do. do France Ready	171 1-2
Do. do do „	139 1-2
do 3 days' sight	...146 1-2
Shanghai „	...199 1-2
Japan „	...149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened at 95 5-16 for Cash and the Settlement and has remained quiet but steady during the day with a small business passing.
We quote:—

Cash	... Rs.	95 5 0
Settlement	... „	95 5 0

BULLION.—
Yesterday bar silver in London advanced 1-16 for ready to 27 9-16, the rate for forward remaining unchanged at 27 11-16. New York was 1-8 up at 59 5-8. The local market opened at 69 11-16 for the first settlement and has remained steady during the day, closing as under for all positions.
We quote:—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	0 6
Australian Gold	... „	24	0 0
Sovereigns Gold	... „	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	... „	69	13 0
1st Settlement	... „	69	11 0
2nd Settlement	... „	69	13 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	... „	79	3 0
1st Settlement	... „	79	1 0
2nd Settlement	... „	79	3 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—
The following are the latest telegrams received here:—
GRUNING AND CO.—Market not affected by Ginners' Report. Advance owing to buying orders from America. It is reported that anti-option bill is postponed.
WELD AND CO.—Liverpool Market opened steady and considerably above New York. No hedge selling. Considerable buying by Continent and trade Market not affected by Ginners Report. Prices advanced later on good New York market. Offerings very limited. New York.—Market closed steady on Wall Street buying. Contract' tax: The Senate Committee have added the clause that the tax on futures contracts will come into operation only on 1st September 1914. Egyptians.—Crop accounts contradictory-Liverpool wires that if the American markets advance they do not think Egyptians will advance in the same proportion. Government reports that the Nile is unusually low. Crop accounts generally splendid conditions. Some shedding reported in most provinces, also boll worms in small number.
There was a big jump in prices in the American Markets yesterday, New York closing 47 to 48 points higher and New Orleans 49 to 52 points higher. Part of this rise is no doubt due to the decision of the Senate not to enforce the tax on futures contracts in America until the 1st September 1914. The local market opened higher in sympathy with the advance at home. Good Broach was quoted Rs. 312 1-2. Early in the day there was not much doing but the market kept steady. Later on there was a fairly general enquiry in the bazaar and mills are reported to have bought new crop to a moderate extent. Good Broach March, Bengals for December and January, and Khamgaon Akola January were chiefly in demand. Prices hardened during the afternoon, and the market closed firm as under.

QUOTATIONS:—

OLD CROP

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola...	267-8	Sept.
Good Sawginned Dharwar ...	275-6	do
Good M. G. Coompta ...	286-7	do
Good M. G. Westerns ...	288-9	do
Good H. G. Westerns ...	283-4	do
Good M. G. Miraj ...	302-3	do

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	313	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat ...	325-6	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	322-3	„
„ „ Yeotmal ...	319	„
„ „ Dhamangaon ...	316	„
„ „ Khamgaon Akola	310 11	„
„ „ Amraoti ...	313	„
„ „ Khandeish ...	295	„
F. G. „ Khandeish ...	282	„
Fine „ Bengal ...	277	„
F. G. Bengal ...	262	„

LIVERPOOL OPENED.—

Opening Tone	... Dull (?)
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	1,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7 11 +12	7·06 +12	7·00 +12
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
7 00 +12	7·00 +12	7·01 +12
March-April.	April-May.	May-June
7·02 +12	7·02 +12	7·03 +12

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is quiet and easier. We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 7 15	0 B.T.
September	„ 8 8	0 B.T.
May 1914	„ 9 11	0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is quiet. We quote:—

Brown Delhi May	Rs. 8 8	0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore	„ 7 10	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	„ 9 0	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote.—

Bold White 85p.c.	Rs. 56 8	0 Dec.-Jan.
Black Katai	Rs. 48 0	0 Jan.-Feb.

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs. 11 10	0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs. 36	0 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs. 25	8

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—

New Crop Bold	... Rs. 48	0 0 Jan.-Feb

MOWRASEED—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs. 8	1 0 B.T.

WHEAT:—
The market is quiet but steady. We quote.

White Feed 80 p.c. ready	Rs. 5	0 0 B.T.
White Delhi Sept.	„ 5	7 0 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914	„ 5	9 0 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS

Bank of Bombay	...	1,635
Bank of India	...	67 1-2
Eastern Bank	...	26
Indian Specie	...	61 1-2

MILLS.

Colaba Land	...	1475
David	...	577 1-2
Fazulbhai mills	...	617 1-2
Kohinoor	...	777 1-2
Manockji Petit	...	3,045
New Great Eastern	...	237 1-2
Standard	...	1,360

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	...	21 3-4
Bombay E. S. & T. O. Ord	...	185
Bombay E. S. & T. O. Pre	...	173
Tata I and S Co Ord	...	88
The Tata Hydro E P Supply		1050
Treacher and Co	...	500

RAILWAY.

Ahmedabad Prantej Ry	...	670
Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	...	132
Amritsar Patti Ry	...	139
Tapti Valley	...	585

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	...	1,030	bales.
Wheat	...	32,454	cwts.
Linseed	...	16,389	„
Rapeseed	...	1,204	„
Gingellyseed	...	780	„
Poppyseed	...	994	„
Groundnuts	...	543	„
Castorseed	...	5,785	„
Rice	...	3,261	„
Myrabolams	...	13	„
Cottonseed	...	7,269	„
Mowraseed	...	2,307	„
Gram	...	1,911	„
Joowar	...	3,786	„
Maize	...	39	„
Barley	...	206	„

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	36,000	Bales.
Exports to Great Britain	5,000	do
Exports to Continent	42,000	
Spot Cotton at New York	13·25+50	
Future Cotton at New York Oct.	13·09+48	
Future Cotton at New York Jany.	12·96+45	
Spot closing tone	Steady	
Futures closing tone	Steady	

General Tone Market opened:—Steady and advanced on favorable cables, bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12 11-16 +1-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Oct.	13·07+49
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Jany.	13 20+52
Future closing tone.—	Steady

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot—	Quiet and closed steady
Do. closed for future	Firm
Do. for East Indians	Steady
Total Day's Sales	8,000 bales
Sales on spec. and export	500 do
Sales of Surats	.....
Total Day's Imports	15,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown	Mutilated
Mid-American at Liverpool	7·31
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands Y.E.O. Liverpool.	
Sept.-Oct.	6·99+10
Oct.-Nov.	6·94+9
Nov.-Dec.	6·88+10
Dec.-Jan.	6·88 +10
Jan.-Feb.	6·84+11
Feb.-Mar.	6·89+10
Mar.-Apl.	6·90+10
Apl.-May	6·90+10
May-June	6·90+10

Manchester, Sept. 8.

Manchester Piece Goods Market — Firm, fair enquiry, but sellers stiff and transactions difficult to arrange—There is enquiry from Calcutta for Shirting Dhooties. Grey Shirtings medium.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs). Sept.Oct.—London—	47 Done
Linseed, Bombay exship (per 416 lbs) ...Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—	48 6 Sellers
Linseed, La Plata ...Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—	45 9 „
Linseed, Tone of Market at Close—Quiet for lower prices	
Linseed Tendency of the Market—	do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... Sept.	£24-12-6
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... Nov.-Dec.	£24-0-0
Linseed Tone of Market at Close—Quiet	
Linseed River Plate exports...	50,000 qrs
Poppyseed. Canal...Sept.Oct.—Dunkirk—	65 6 Sellers
Poppyseed Tone of Market at Close...	Steady
Rapeseed. Calcutta Brown Canal. Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk	48 9 „
Rapeseed. Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk.	53 6 „
Rapeseed. Yellow Guzerat per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk—	54 6
Rapeseed. Ferozepore usual hold	.....
Do. Jamba Red... ...	.....
Rapeseed. Tone of Market at Close	Steady
Cotton Seed Bombay Parcels Sept.-Oct.—Hull—	£ 7-2-6
Cotton Tone of Market at Close...	Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat. Choice white Karachi Sept-Oct.—London—	37 6 Sellers. „
Wheat. F. A. Q. Red Karachi (per 492) lbs.)... Sept.-Oct London—	Nom!
Wheat. Club No. 2...Sept.-Oct. London—	37 6 „
Wheat. Choice white Delhi... Sept.-Oct.—London—	Nom! „
Do. Tone of market at close..	Quiet.
Do. South Australian Aug-Sep	No sellers
Do. Rosario Santa Fe 62 lbs...	do
Do. do Tone of Market at close	.....
Wheat. Red Graded American per cental—Oct ...	7 1 3-8
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ...	.....

LONDON, Sept. 8.

SUGAR.

German Beetroot 88 p. c. F.O.B., Hamburg Sept.	Sellers. 9 6 3-4 „
German Beetroot 88 p.c.F.O.B. Hamburg .. ...Oct.-Dec.	9 2 1-2 „
German Beetroot Closing Tone of Mark t	Steady
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double bags)	.....
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags). Oct.-Dec—	12 4 1-2 „
German Closing Tone Market..	Quiet.
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F. Calcutta...Jan.-Mar.—	11 11 1-4 „
Austrian Closing Tone of Market	Steady.
Austrian Crystals C. I. F., Calcutta ..Sept-Oct.—	11 5 1-4
Do Bombay do	11 3 1-4 „
Mauritius Crystals Cal...Sept-Oct.	.....
Do. do. Bom	11 3 3-4 „
Mauritius Closing Tone of Market	.....
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and E. Calcutta (double bags) Jan.-Mar.—	13 9
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and E. Calcutta (double Bags)	.....
Do. Closing Tone of Market	Steady

LONDON, Sept. 8.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta Sept.-Dec	Value. 11 „
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F, Calcutta Jan.-Mar	11 3 „
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Sept.-Dec	11 1-2 „
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Jan.-March	11 4 1-2 „
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Sept.-Dec	12 „
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Jan.-March	12 3 „
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Sept.-Dec	12 1 1-2 „
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi Jan.-March	12 4 1-2
Closing Tone of Market / Special Feature	Quiet and unchanged

LONDON, Sept. 8.

METALS.

	£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	74	15	0
Copper Best English Selected ...	78	10	0
Copper Braziers	88	0	0
Copper Tone of Market— ...	Firm		
Hard Spelter	19	0	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	199	0	0
Yellow Metal	7 1-2	Firm	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C, G O B l p. c. F O B l'pool	11	0	0
Silver, Spot	27 9-16		
Silver 2 months hence	27 11-16		
Silver Tone of Market... / Silver Special Feature	Quiet with little doing		

LONDON, Sept. 8.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	27 9-16
Silver 2 months	27 11-16
„ Closing Tone of Market—	Quiet with little doing
„ Tendency, etc., of the Market	do
Rentes 3 per cent	£ 90
Consols 2 1-2 per cent ...	£ 73 3-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. cent...	£ 90
Sterling loan	£ 90
Govt Securities, 3 per cent ...	£ 76 1-2
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent...	£ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per oz Sh	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—Steady.	
Closing Tone of Finance Market—	do
Bank of England Rate of Discount	4 1-2 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	1 3 29-32
London at Paris Fcs ...	25·25
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·42 1-2
Newyork (Demand Bills) Dols	4·86
Interest day to day loans ...	2 1-4
Interest 7 days Market loans.	2 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight	3 5-8
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight	4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ...	4 3-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months ...	4 7-8

LONDON, Sept. 8.

SHELLAC.

Shellac TN Spot	dely.	102 6 Sellers
Do. TN Spot Oct.	dely.	104 „
Do. TN Spot Dec.	dely.	106 Done
Do. Tone of closing market for TN Spot ...		Steady.
Do. Tone of closing market for TN Futures		Firm

General Tone of Market—Generally steady with a moderate business passing.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Tone of Market	... Firm.
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. C. Liverpool.	

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Sept.-Oct....	6·99	7·09
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·94	7·04
Nov.-Dec....	6 88	6·98
Dec-Jan.. „	6 88	6·98
Jan.-Feb. ...	6 88	6·98
Feb.-Mar....	6·89	6·99
Mar.-Apl ...	6·90	7·00
April-May...	6·90	7·00
May.-June..	6·90	7·00

Nearest Prices at 11 a.m.

CASH BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

Aug.	1911	...Rs. 20,30,55,000
Do.	1912	...Rs. 25,67,78,000
Do.	1913	...Rs. 30,61,21,000

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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If you would experience one of the most exquisite and luxurious comforts that mortal senses can conceive, be gently massaged from head to foot with

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The Incomparable Beauty-Balm. There is nothing to equal its refreshing and soothing effect upon the skin in hot weather.

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is acknowledged as an ABSOLUTE SPECIFIC in warding off the bites of

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Good for Prickly Heat and Refreshing to the Skin.

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THE WORLD OF SPORT.

THE AMERICA CUP.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.

The syndicate running the defender of the America Cup includes Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mr. J. Morgan.—Reuter.

NASIK GOLF WEEK.

PLAY FOR NASIK GYMKHANA CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, Sept. 9.

Another glorious morning with a nice resh breeze blowing, and the course in rst rate order after yesterday afternoon's rain. A field of 44 again turned ut for the Nasik Gymkhana Cup, play r which consisted of 18 holes medal ay under handicap. Some very good turns were made.

Among the first to come in was nch-Blosse with a card of 91—10—81. en came Begbie with 86—3—83 and some time these two returns headed list. However, another nett 81 was tly handed in by Ogilvy, who started a 4 at the first. He played very dily and got fours at the ninth at the 15th (Port Arthur). His score was 87 which, with his leap of 6, brought him down to 81. Partner Coombs could do no better t92—6—86.

82 was very soon afterwards retu by Capt. Johnstone who was so in 100 less 18. The first of the scomen in was F. Boyd who returned an This should be good enough to en him to qualify for the challenge shColonel MacGeorge, who is a 14 hat player, played steadily and can with a nett total of 83, as did Gre who plays from the same handica

Played the first nine holes very badseed. He took no less than 49, and ances of coming in under 90 appeather poor, but he pulled himstogether and accomplished a very econd half, his card reading 4,3,3,3,3,3,6=34. His total was 83—+1—His partner, Monteith, was also off his game and could only manag. Out in 47, he got a fine 3 at th but had bad luck at the short the hole costing him 6. After thing went right for him. Inglis p very badly with 8.5.5.6 for the ur holes, but was out in 45 with a e 8th hole. He played steadily home and finished the round in His partner, McLeod, was putting badly, and could only do 93—6—8 e next player in was Duxbury returned a very a fine card of —77. He played very steadily hout. The first half took him 45 st which is 4 worse that bogie, bu g home he secured 3's at the 11h, 13th and 17th holes. He had k at the 16th his ball finding a ssible lie and the hole took him he finished well and was home in 3 in was Kidd with a fine card of 86 s. He also was playing very steadut in 46, he secured his only 3 at t hole, and came home in 40. His r Curry returned 98—14—84. ne, who plays from scratch, co n better than 92. His partner ers Nicholson playing fairly steadi dedin a nett 86.

R. Boyd ain if his game and returned 90-8. ngland returned the best scre ore of the morning with another ut ser winning the Bombay Gym a Cp yesterday he was put at pl anuso recorded a nett 84. He outn 42, taking 6 each at the landth holes. He got the 11h 3 the 12th in four, the 13th but 7 at the last hole spoilt his (Nolls and Watts were the last toup in, and the latter returnec ca of 93—12—81. Thus Duxy ns the cup with 77, Kidd sed, one stroke behind, and Ly-Eb, Ogilvy and Watts tie for tl plewith 81.

The full returns—

	grs. h'cp.	nett.
Duxbury.....	83 -6	=77
Kidd.....	86 -8	=78
Lynch-Blosse	91 -10	=81
Ogilvy.....	87 -6	=81
Watts	93 12	=81
Johnstone	90 18	=82
Begbie.....	86 3	=83
MacGeorge....	87 4	=83
Greaves	97 4	=83
England	81	=84
Adair	83	=84
Curry	98 4	=84
Inglis	85	=85
Harrisson	98	=85
Cook	90	=86
F. Boyd	87	=87
MacLeod	96	=83
Lowson	91	=87
Roberts	91	=88
Gilbert	02	=88
Russ.....	98	=88
R. Boyd	90	=88
Montgomery .	95	=88
Nicholls	92	=88
Pooley.....	94	=90
Monteith.....	90	=90
Bedwell	110	=90
Wurtele	109	=91
Betts	115	=91
Cockrane	92	=92
Smith	105	=93
Denning	110	=95

Twelve players made as.

The ladies are playin Selectic competition for the Bou angle, the results of whih will known until to-morrow evening.

PLAY IN SECOND OF FOURSOMI

The weather continued fine econd round of the foursomes, whe tches were played off. The course d up considerably, and the green ather fast and rough. Some intere tches were seen, and some good form.

Adair and England v. F and Roberts.—The former couple ying their opponents one stroke, ad in great style. They had the firs in 4, 5, 5, 4, 5, respectively, ying Boyd a stimie at the 4th, wh ked safe for a half, and this mad tch players 5 up. They lost the ' to 4, but won the long 7th in 5 but his partner into the bunker a nd Roberts holed a good putt for ing the hole. The 9th halved in air and England were thus 4 up n. They won the 10th in a good he 11th England missed his shot le cost them 4, while Boyd playe ful shot and he and Roberts e back. Both Roberts and Adair e green with their tee shots a England putted dead for about but Boyd holed a two-yard putt for a 2. This left Adair and England 3. up, and the next was halved in 3. Adair and England won the 14th in 4, thus becoming dormy, and halving the 15th in 5 won the match by four and three. The bye was played out, and, with the exception of 2 putts which were not actually holed at the first and second holes, Adair and England were round in 78.

Nicholls and Mackay v Pipe and Von Book.—The first named conceded seven strokes. Neither side claimed any advantage until on the green of the third hole Nicholls ran down a ten feet putt. The fourth was halved, but the match was squared at the fifth by a perfect pitch to within three feet of the tin, enabling his side to score a three. Nicholls and Mackay, however, put the next four holes to their credit. Mackay hitting the 12gah with his tie shot, enabled his opponents to regain a hole. Nicholls put his ball on the green at the quarry hole, and although giving a stroke, his side obtained a half in three. The leaders added another to their lead at the next, but were deprived of this at the thirteenth. However, by winning the fourteenth they became dormy four, and with a half at the 15th, won by four and three.

Begbie and Coombs V. Pooley and Inglis.—This resulted in a walk over for the latter couple, Coombs receiving a telegram recalling him to Bombay and scratching.

Kennedy and Ogilvy v. McLeod and Wurtele.—The former couple were giving their opponents 7 strokes. They won the first hole, but McLeod and Wurtele, with the aid of a stroke, won the second, but lost their advantage at the 3rd, where Kennedy and Ogilvy got a useful 4. The 5 was halved, Wurtele missing a short putt. Kennedy, and Ogilvy won the 6th and 7th, but lost the 8th, where they had to give a stroke. The 9th was halved, leaving Kennedy and Ogilvy one up at the turn. The 10th was halved, but Kennedy and Ogilvy were unfortunate in losing the 11th, Mcleod duffing his shot but by a lucky kick clearing the bunker and ditch and ending upon the green. Kennedy and Wurtele both missed their drives at the pipal tree, but both were lucky not to find the water. Recovering well, the hole was halved in the 4th. The 13th was halved at the 14. Wurtele missed his drive, and lost the hole, Kennedy and Ogilvy being now one up. At Port arthur, Ogilvy drove a fine ball. Kennedy played a good second to the foot of the hill, and then Ogilvy holed out with his mashie in 3. The next was halved in 5 and Kennedy and Ogilvy won the 17th in 4, McLeod arriving out of bounds and thus won by three up and one.

Monteith and Cochrane v. Harrison and Froom.—The latter couple were receiving 14 strokes. The scratch players won the first hole and kept their lead until the 4th, where the match was squared and Harrison and Froom became one up at the 5th. The next two holes were halved, and Harrison and Froom increased their lead to 2 up at the 8th. The 9th was halved, but Monteith and Cochrane won the 10th in 5. The 11th again made Harrison and Froom 2 up. The scratch players won the next 4 holes, and with a half at the 16th, became dormy 2. They, however, lost the next two holes, and had to go the 19th hole where Harrison and Froom threw away their chance by bad putting and only managed to secure a half. The 20th, Montieth and Cochrane won in 5.

Lynch-Blosse and MacGeorge. v. Bedwell and Owen. The former couple became 2 up at the 4th hole, and succeeded in winning the 5th also. Both couples playing badly the next 2 holes went to Bedwell and Owen who at the turn were one down. A succession of halved holes followed, but Lynch-Blosse played out of turn at the 13th, with the result that they became all square. Lynch-Blosse and MacGeorge eventually finished one up.

THE CHALLENGE SHIELD.

The draw for the Challenge Shield is as follows:—

Cochrane and Begbie, Coombs and R. R. Boyd, Kennedy and Lowson, McLeod and Nicholson, Monteith and F. Boyd, England and Roberts, Inglis and Cook, Adair and Ogilvy.

Play for this and Captain's Cup begins to-morrow.

CRICKET.

GYMKHANA BEAT I. C. S. AT CRICKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 9.

The match between the Poona Gymkhana and the I. C. S. took an unexpected turn to-day, when the Civil Servants ran up the score to 283 runs. They had, however, to follow on, and were disposed of for 93. Poona Gymkhana then went in the second time and scored 93 for four wickets thus winning the match by six wickets and 85 runs. Scores:

I. C. S.

1ST INNINGS.

Mr S R Arthur, b Humphrey...	13
Mr H B Gould, b Holman. ...	1
Mr J Monteath, c Merriman, b Hider	6
Mr E L Sale, b Humphrey. ...	7
Mr P J Mead, c and b Hider ...	3
Mr L Graham, c Holman, b Hider	38
Mr D Mackenzie, c and b Heath.	101
Mr R E Gibson, c Stephenson, b Hider	2
Mr R E A Elliott, b Humphrey...	41
Mr W F Cowie, c Love, b Humphrey	8
Mr L Crump, not out	0
Extras	13
Total. ...	283

I. C. S.

2ND INNINGS.

Mr Crump, b Heath	20
Mr Meckenzie, b Heath	8
Mr Sale, l-b-w Humphrey... ...	4
Mr Monteath, b Heath	0
Mr Elliott, c Holman, b Humphrey	9
Mr Gould, l-b-w Humphrey ...	12
Mr Mead, not out	25
Mr Arthur, b Humphrey	8
Mr Gibson, b Humphrey	1
Mr Graham, c and b Humphrey ...	0
Mr Cowie, run out	3
Extras... ...	2
Total ...	93

POONA GYMKHANA.

2ND INNINGS.

Mr Gould, c Gould b Elliott ...	7
Mr Humphrey, c Monteath, b Elliott	17
Sergt Love, not out...	36
Capt Heath, c Monteath, b Elliott.	16
Capt Merriman, b Elliott... ...	6
Mr Sarson, not out	6
Extras... ...	5
Total, ...	93

CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

KEEN CONTEST BETWEEN PARSIS AND MAHOMEDANS.

SPLENDID BOWLING BY WARDEN.

EXCITING STAGE OF GAME,

This match is proving to be one of the most interesting that has been played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground, and for that matter, in this Presidency. It was a day of thrills and excitement. The chances of the Mahomedans at one stage, during their second innings were at a very low ebb; then the tide turned and they were left in a fairly comfortable position at the close of their 2nd innings. The Parsis required 120 to win; but lost 6 of their best batsmen for a paltry 27 runs, and then it seemed certain that the Mahomedans would win, and win handsomely. Once again the glorious uncertainly of cricket was shown, because an addition of 52 runs was made to the score, without any further loss of wickets. Thus the Parsis are left with the task of making 41 runs with four wickets in play. There seems little doubt that had there been enough time to play to a conclusion last evening, the Parsis would have won, as both Parekh and Elchidana were set, and the bowling had lost its sting; but a different complexion may be put on the game to-day, and the conclusion of the match will be well worth watching.

The Mahomedans lost 5 wickets for 39 runs in their 2nd innings, but a useful stand by Yusuf Beg and Patel raised the score to 66. Another stand by Saleh Mahomed and S. Aziz put on 29 runs, and yet one more by the last two batsmen Irfani and Mahamood, took the score from 111 to 138 before the last wicket fell. The collapse of the first 6 Parsi batsmen in the 2nd innings was due to the excellent bowling of S. Aziz who at that stage had taken 5 wickets for 17 runs.

THE GAME.

Two minutes after 12 o'clock the Parsee team took the field for the second day's play, followed shortly afterwards by the Mahomedan overnight not outs, Abdul Aziz and Patel. Warden commenced the attack from the Gymkhana end, and his fifth ball nearly had Patel run out from a dangerous run, Kanga returning the ball badly to the wicket-keeper. Kanga bowled from the northern end and Aziz skied his second ball dangerously near cover. A lucky snick by Patel to leg for 2 was followed by a splendid off drive to the boundary by Aziz, and the overnight arrears were wiped off. With the score at 21 Aziz put a short one from Warden very tamely into Mehromji's hands at point and retired (21-3-14). Feroze Khan who batted well in the 1st innings failed altogether to-day, being clean bowled first ball. (21—4—0). This score was hardly any improvement on the 1st innings when 4 wickets fell for 16 runs Yusuf Beg filled the vacancy and opened with a single off Warden. It was a very critical stage for the Mahomedans as, if anyone could retrieve their fallen fortunes, it was Yusuf Beg. Warden was bowling splendidly but Yusuf Beg spotting an open space at mid on neatly put Warden's third ball of the next over there for two, and then drove the next ball to cover for a single.

The second ball of Kanga's next over ought to have brought about the champion Mahomedan batsman's dismissal as he put up a catch to Driver in the slips and the ball was dropped. Warden's next over clean beat Patel every ball but the batsman luckily survived a very uncomfortable over. Thirty was brought up with a very neat leg glance by Yusuf Beg off Kanga—one of the runs not being counted as it was short. Yusuf Beg made up for it by cutting Kanga's last delivery for a single. He then carefully batted out Warden's next over. This was followed by a maiden from Kanga who was evidently trying the "off-theory" in the hopes of getting Patel caught in the slips.

Another dreary maiden by Warden and a similar one from Kanga. The batsmen were playing the right game to tire out the bowlers. At last Warden gave Yusuf Beg a full pitch which was promptly despatched to the Gymkhana boundary. Loud cheers greated Elavia when he took charge of the leather from Kanga, the applause mostly coming from a large contingent of schoolboys. Yusuf Beg promptly pulled Elavia to the leg-boundary, bringing 40 on the score-board.

A GREAT DISASTER.

Next over Elavia had his revenge in getting rid of Yusuf Beg by a catch behind the wickets. The ball rose very high and the batsman was not quick enough in getting his bat out of the way. (39-5-16).

This was a great disaster for the Mahomedans as Yusuf Beg was gradually getting set. Nazir Hussein, the top-scorer of the 1st innings, took his place and brought up the 40 with a single off Elavia. Warden now resumed bowling from the Gymkhana end, and spread his field out along the off-boundary. Nazir Hussein drove him at once for a couple, followed by a single. The batsmen were now running well between the wickets, and gathered every run possible. Turning to Elavia, Nazir Hussain turned a rising ball over his shoulder to the leg-boundary. He followed this with a drive for a single to mid-off. Fifty went up with a splendid leg glance by Patel off Warden for four, all the runs being run out. With Nazir Hussein hitting out vigorously the game brightened up considerably. Next over Patel stepped out to Warden and should have been stumped but the wicket-keeper dropped the ball. Patel was not at all comfortable while Warden who repeatedly beat him but with no luck. Excitement now ran high and the rival supporters of the teams were, to say the least—unstinted in their applause. Nazir Hussein augmented the score in Elavia's next over by putting him cleanly to leg for 3, and Patel brought 60 up in the same over by driving a full pitch from Elavia to the on for 3. The Mahomedans were making an excellent fight of it. Elavia now gave way to Mirza from the northern end. His first delivery produced a single by Nazir Hussein, and this was followed by a glance to the leg-boundary by Patel. Two balls later, however, Patel who had played a somewhat shaky innings was snapped up behind the wickets (66-6-16). Patel was in over an hour and a quarter for his 16. S. Aziz followed in and the spectators looked forward to some fast scoring, as both batsmen are hard hitters. To the horror of the Mahomedans Nazir Hussein rushed out to a short one from Warden, stopped, and then poked the ball into Mirza's hands at point (66-7-15). Saleh Mahomed took his place and opened with a single off Warden. The match appeared as good as over, as with 7 wickets down the Mahomedans were only 47 runs to the good.

Saleh Mahomed luckily snicked a four off Mirza bringing up the 70. A fine drive by S. Aziz was well fielded by Kanga, thus saving a boundary. Aziz was nearly dismissed by a catch in the slips off a fast rising ball from Mirza, the ball going just wide of Elchidana.

AN EXCITING MOMENT.

Another lucky snick through the slips by Saleh Mahomed off Mirza, and the Mahomedans had passed their 1st innings total. S. Aziz then drove Warden powerfully to the off boundary, but there was a fielder there and only one run resulted. The rival camps of Parsi and Mahomedan spectators, mostly juveniles, were getting obstreporous in their applause.

At last Saleh Mahomed brought 80 up with a fine leg-hit to the boundary off Mirza and then followed this with an uppish stroke in the slips for a couple. Mirza was now taken off and Kanga resumed bowling from the northern end. His first ball was turned to leg for a couple by Saleh Mahomed, who scored a single off the next delivery. Aziz tried a mighty hit off the last ball but missed the ball completely; the wicket keeper was standing too far back to take advantage of stumping him. The Mahomedans had rallied again, and Aziz brought up 90 by driving Warden right off the boundary in the corner of the Gymkhana. Once more excitement ruled supreme and there was a buzz of conversation all round the ground. Next over, however, Saleh Mahomed in trying to emulate Aziz's stroke skied the ball and was held by Mirza at mid-off. (95-8-20). Saleh Mahomed played an invaluable innings for his side and although lucky, yet he did the right thing in forcing the runs. S. Mahamood followed and was at once laid out for a short time by a nasty one from Kanga. He then took his revenge by driving Kanga to the on for 3 and Aziz with a beautiful leg glance to the boundary brought up the century amid tremendous applause. Every stroke was now commented on very audibly by the excited spectators. Next over Aziz cut a ball from Kanga beautifully to the off but only got a single. Mahamood, however, improved on this by putting Kanga to leg for 3. Once again Aziz drove Kanga powerfully, but only 1 run resulted as the outcome of good fielding. Mirza was tried in place of Kanga for the last over before the tiffin interval, and Mahamood hit him to the off for 3, bringing up 110 on the score board. Aziz pulled his fifth ball for a single and then the bell sounded for the lunch interval.—the Mahomedans being 92 ahead with 2 wickets in hand.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH.

Punctually at 3 o'clock the Parsis took the field and Aziz and Mahamood were greeted with loud cheers as they came out. Aziz faced Warden and to the huge delight of the Parsis was given out leg before to the second ball he received (111-9-16). Irfani was last man in and obtained a single off Warden. Mahamood obtained his 10 with a snick off Warden. Parekh bowled from the northern end, and Mahamood put him to leg for a single. Irfani then hit Parekh for six over the on boundary, and brought up 120 with a drive to the off for 3, putting his side 100 to the good. A fast ball from Warden damaged the wicket-keeper's fingers and play was temporarily suspended, while Kapadia put on the guards. Canteenwalla had to retire and a substitute took his place. Mahamood then lifted Warden to the on boundary for 4, and a smart cut in the slips was well fielded by Elavia. Kanga now took charge of the leather from Parekh and Irfani scored a single off his glove. Mahamood brought 130 on the board with a drive to mid on, which was followed by 2 couples by Irfani. The score had mounted rapidly since the resumption of play after lunch, and the Mahomedan tail was wagging with a vengeance. A dangerous run by the batsmen nearly had Mahamood run out, but both batsmen determined to make runs as quickly as possible. This was about the freest hitting of the whole game. Irfani then skied a ball from Kanga and was held by Mirza at mid on (138-10-17). The second innings of the Mahomedans thus closed for 138 runs towards which Irfani contributed 17 and Mahamood 18 not out. The last wicket put on 27 runs and the batsmen are to be heartily congratulated on their plucky effort. The Parsis were left 120 runs to make to win, no easy task on a crumbling wicket.

At quarter to four the Parsis entered on their second innings, sending in Kanga and Mehromji to the bowling of Saleh Mahomed from the Gymkhana and S. Aziz from the opposite end. A legbye was the only run scored in Mahomed's first over. Kanga then cut Aziz for a single. Turning to Saleh Mahomed he put him to leg for a single, and Mehromji also notched another run. Deep silence prevailed until after a couple of singles Kanga put Aziz to leg for two when the crowd gave vent to its feelings. The first decade went up after nearly quarter of an hour with a leg glance for a single by Kanga. A nasty accident befel Kanga who in playing forward to Saleh Mahomed was struck right in the mouth by the bumping ball. The batsman though in great pain pluckily resumed his innings. Next over Mehromji also was struck in the side by a rising ball from Aziz. In the next over from Mahomed Mehromji twice nearly played on.

SLOW PLAY.

So dreadfully slow was the play that it took half an hour to score 14 runs, most of which were singles. The first disaster to the Parsis occurred when Mehromji in trying to cut a short one from Aziz put the ball into his wickets (14-1-5). Driver filled the breach, only to be bowled first ball by a ball which came in from the off, and took his middle stump (14-2-0). This was none too good for the Parsis, and Mahomedan hopes ran very high indeed. Warden came in and the Parsis centred their hopes on a good stand between him and Kanga. An appeal for leg before against Kanga off Saleh Mahomed was disallowed. After very careful play Warden opened his shoulders and sent up 20 with a fine drive to the bowler's boundary, but next ball he was well caught at mid on by Tumboowalla who had been brought closer in off Aziz (20-3-5). The Parsis now required 100 runs to win for as it appeared at this stage to stave off defeat Kapadia took Warden's place and one could hardly believe after the position of affairs earlier in the game that the Parsis were in for a beating after all. The newcomer at once cut Aziz for a couple, but was clean beaten next ball by a ball which just missed the sticks. Kanga won great applause by putting Saleh Mahomed to the leg boundary for 4. Aziz continued his destructive work in getting rid of Kapadia next over. The batsman played forward to a ball which rose high and an easy catch was given to Saleh Mahomed at mid-off (26-4-2). This was more than the most sanguine supporters of the Mahomedans could have hoped for. Elchidana was the next batsman, but the tide of disaster could not be stemmed as Kanga in trying to pull Saleh Mahomed missed the ball and was clean bowled (26-5-12). Kanga had been in a little over an hour, and put up a strong defence but he must have been quite disheartened to see the way his partners left him. Nothing short of a miracle could now save the Parsis. Vajifdar took Kanga's place and it was all Lombard Street to a China orange that the Mahomedans would win. Vagifdar was nearly "yorked" the first ball he received from Aziz and next ball he was beaten all over by a beauty which scattered his wickets (27-6-0). Parakh came in and at once drove Aziz for a couple but next over he nearly played on a fast ball from the same bowler whose bowling had any amount of sting in it. Thirty was signalled with a snick to leg by Elchidana. Next over a full picth by Aziz to Elchidana was cut for four. A no ball by Aziz brought 40 on the board and another four was added by a snick through the slips by Elchidana off the same bowler. Saleh Mahomed then sent down a maiden to Elchidana who was playing a very careful game. Abdul Aziz being evidently tired with his exertions gave way to Nazir Hussein who nearly bowled Parekh with his third ball. Saleh Mahomed up to this stage had bowled 11 maidens out of 14 overs for 10 runs and 1 wicket.

A LULL IN SCORING.

A lull occurred in both run and wicket getting until a no ball and snick to boundary brought 50 on the board. The runs were gradually increasing and only 68 separated the Parsis from winning. Saleh Mahomed was given a rest and Ali, the Mahomedan skipper, took charge of the bowling from the Gymkhana end. Elchidana put his 3rd ball to leg for 2, one of which was a short run. The Parsi batsmen were putting up a gallant defence against overwhelming odds. Abdul Aziz now tried his hand in place of Nazir Hussein, and Parekh got a single off the first ball. Next over Parekh cut Ali for 3 and Elchidana drove a ball to the off boundary for 4, bringing 60 on the board. As a matter of fact, Nazir Hussein misjudged the flight of the ball which ought to have resulted in a catch. It was a serious error and one which might quite easily prove expensive. Parekh then cut Abdul Aziz for a single, and the Parsis were gradually encroaching on their opponents' score. Another change in bowling was tried, S. Aziz going on in place of Ali. There were 15 minutes left for play and the Parsis were 57 runs in arrears with 4 wickets in hand. Elchidana finally drove S. Aziz to the boundary past cover, and then turned him to leg for a single. Seventy went up with a leg bye, and then Saleh Mahomed took over charge in place of Abdul Aziz. The batsmen appeared set and the bowlers were tired. Parekh drove Aziz to the Gymkhana boundary for four, and then cut him for 3. Play for the day concluded at 6 p. m. leaving the Parsis 41 runs to win with 4 wickets in hand. The stand by Parekh and Elchidana realised 52 runs and was for any away the best of the whole match, taking all the circumstances into consideration.—Scores.

MAHOMEDANS.

1ST INNINGS.

C. M. Ali, c Warden, b Kanga	12
S. U. Patel, c Driver, b Kanga..	2
M. Usuf Beg, c Driver, b Kanga	0
S. A. Aziz, c and b Mirza	4
F. Khan, c Kapadia, b Warden	17
Nazir Hussein, c Vajifdar, b	32
S. Mahamood, c Canteenwalla, b Parekh... ...	2
Saleh Mahomed, l-b-w b Parekh	4
Abdul Aziz, b Warden ..	1
K. Tamboowalla, c Parekh, b Warden	0
Peer Mahomed Irfani, not out	2
Extras... ...	2
Total.....	75

2ND INNINGS.

C. M. Ali, b Warden ...	1
K. Tamboowalla, b Kanga	4
Abdul Aziz, c Melromji, b Warden	14
S. U. Patel, c Canteenwalla, b Mirza.. ...	16
F. Khan, b Warden ..	0
Usuf Beg, c Canteenwalla, b Elavia	16
Nazir Hussein, c Mirza, b Warden	15
S. Aziz, l-b-w b Warden..	16
Saleh Mahomed, c Mirza, b Kanga	20
Shaikh Mahomed, not out	18
Peer Mahomed Irfani, c Mirza, b Kanga ...	17
Extras	1
Total ...	138

PARSIS.

1ST INNINGS.

J. Elchidana, run out ...	0
R. P. Mehromji, c Tamboowalla, b S. Mahomed	2
H. D. Kanga, l-b-w, b S. Mahomed...	33
J. S. Warden, b S. Aziz ...	7
D. D. Driver, c Yusuf Beg, b S. Aziz	1
D. K. Kapadia, b S. Mahomed	26
H. J. Vajifdar, c Tamboowalla, b A. Aziz ..	5
J. Canteenwalla, b A. Aziz	0
M D Parekh, c Tumboowalla, b S. Aziz ...	19
J. A. Elavia, b S. Aziz ...	0
B. H. Mirza, not out ...	0
Extras	1
Total ..	94

2ND INNINGS.

H. D. Kanga, b S. Mahomed	12
R. P. Mehromji, b S. Aziz	5
D. D. Driver, b S. Aziz ..	0
J. S. Warden, c Tamboowalla, b S. Aziz ...	5
D. K. Kapadia, c S. Mahomed, b S. Aziz ...	2
J. Elchidana, not out ...	27
H. J. Vajifdar, b S. Aziz...	0
M. D. Parekh, not out ..	19
J. Canteenwalla... B. H. Mirza ... J. A. Elavia ...	to bat.
Extras	9
Total (for 6 wickets)	79

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSIS.

1ST INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Kanga	11	13	5	3
Mirza	11	30	6	1
Parekh.....	6.2	15	1	2
Warden ..	6	15	3	4

2ND INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Kanga.....	16·3	32	7	3
Warden ...	27	50	12	5
Elavia ...	5	19	0	1
Mirza ...	5	26	0	1
Parekh ...	1	10	0	0

MAHOMEDANS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
S. Mahomed..	21	36	10	3
S. Aziz.....	14·5	24	6	4
A. Aziz	8	26	0	2
K. Tamboowalla	2	7	0	0

2ND INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Saleh Mahomed ...	18	10	13	1
S. Aziz ...	18	44	4	5
Nazir Hussein	3	6	1	0
Ali	3	8	0	0
Abdul Aziz ...	4	2	1	0

A REVIEW OF SPORT AT HOME.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.

ATHLETICS

There is a good deal of disappointment over the falling through of the visit of an athletic team to South Africa. The Association could not get together a representative team and so a splendid chance of gaining valuable experience was missed. As South African sportsmen were to find the money, the English athletic authorities naturally had to send a good team or none.

Some day, perhaps, our officials will see the necessity of returning visits of athletes from the United States, Sweden, Germany, France, Finland, Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. The proper course will be for the visitors to pay their own expenses, and then it will not be so necessary to send champions.

It really is difficult to get together a good team at this time of the year. The combined Varsities could provide the men, but only during the English summer, which would not be a suitable time for South Africa. This is really a very important matter, for quite apart from England being duty bound to repay visits, which have "boomed" sport here, there is no doubt our cracks would learn much of value when on tour.

AN OLYMPIC FUND.

The appeal of the authorities for £100,000 to be spent in preparing for the next and other Olympic games is causing a big stir in the athletic world. The appeal is signed by the Duke of Westminster and Lords Grey, Roberts, Harris, Stratheona and Rothschild. The first named has set a good example by subscribing £1,000 and there really ought to be no difficulty in raising the money. It will not go far, for there is so much that ought to be done. As pointed out in these notes before, money alone will not put Great Britain on top at Berlin in 1916. Patriotism and enterprise is of primary importance, without which we must fail. It is to be deplored that a lot of absurd twaddle and ignorance is heard about the Olympic Games. There is a section of the public constantly crying out about the professionalism among athletes of other nations, and that the pure Britisher ought to withdraw from the festival. We are not likely to do so, but the silly and untrue talk does harm.

CO-OPERATION REQUIRED.

Only those, who have tried to improve athletics in England know what a heart-breaking task it is. Anyone who makes any suggestion or effort is accused of doing so for his own ends. Criticism and bitter attacks must be expected, and as to encouragement, that is seldom obtained. Petty jealousy, envy, ignorance, and indifference, play a big part in the present unsatisfactory state of athletics.

Before any real progress can be made, the hearty support of the public schools and universities is necessary. They ought all to promote Olympic events, arrange inter-schools and inter college sports, and finally institute inter schools and inter collegiate championships. Further, it is necessary to teach the rudiments of athletics at schools and colleges, for few in England know him to run properly, to say nothing about the science of field athletics.

If the writer were empowered to spend £50,000 on athletics alone, he would invest the money and spend the interest on engaging real experts (permanently) for the purpose of visiting schools and colleges, demonstrating and teaching the athletics "how to do it". This would lead to real benefit in five or six years, but it is very doubtful if anything of the sort will be done. Another difficulty wil be the securing of the help of the right athletes. Only the Varsity men (speaking generally) can spare the time to devote serious effort to the games and so far, they have not shown themselves very eager to do so.

A SERIOUS OVERSIGHT.

In making the appeal for funds, no mention is made of an Empire team. Before the London games of 1908, the writer printed out that a serious error had been made in dividing the Empire. It seems foolish to weaken our forces by having four separate teams,—Great Britain, Australasia, Canada, and South Africa. The greatest crime, however, is from its patriotic point of view. It was heart-breaking at Stockholm to see the Empire's forces parade as four separate teams. Little Englanders and other non-patriots naturally rejoice in anything likely to detract from the glory of the Empire, but it is surprising to find Olympic officials so taking in patriotism.

OUR CRACKS.

Several of England's crack athletes were to the fore at Saturday's sports meetings. W. A. Applegarth finished up four weeks' vacation (which he spent on a Scottish and northern tour) by competing at Weaste. This is where J. Donaldson set up his 300 yards professional record, so there was a natural desire to see how the amateur sprint champion would perform. He showed signs of staleness, for though he won the 100 yards scratch race and the 220 yards handicap, his running was only moderate the watch reading 10 1-5 secs. and 22 3-5 secs. respectively. Two other useful performances were accomplished, P. E. Mann of London doing 1 min. 55 2-5 secs. off the 15 yards mark in the half mile handicap, whilst E. Owen won the two miles championship, of Lancashire in 9 min. 45 secs.

CYCLING.

The joke of the season was seen at the Polytechnic C. C. meeting on Saturday, when the first, second, third, and fourth, places in the Olympic Novice Trial Race went to foreign riders. Perhaps this will induce the officials to frame the conditions of future events of the kind so that home talent is encouraged.

Two of the cracks in Victor Johnson of Birmingham, and R. L. Player of Cambridge have been distinguishing themselves at Manchester and Bath. Johnson was too speedy for his rivals in a 500 yards scratch race and his admirers feel sorry he was not selected to represent England at the world championship. Player has come right to the front this season and the manner he secured the two scratch races at the Bath festival was brilliant. After taking the half mile for the Diamond Jubilee Gold Plate, he won the Dunlop Challenge Vase for the 5 miles, riding the last quarter in 293-5 secs. a record for a grass course.

POLO.

It is splendid news to hear that another attempt to regain the America polo cup will be made next year. Lord Ashby St. Ledgers has the matter in hand, and he is going about it in a business-like way. He is organising the team now, and proposes that the selected players shall do their preliminary practice at Madrid, prior to sailing for New York. Owing to the heat, it is desirable to decide the international matches in June, and as the state of English grounds will not allow of early practice, the idea of going to Spain is a good one and second only to the desirability of having a month in America before the matches.

FOOTBALL.

Once again King Football holds sway, the curtain having gone up on the the Scottish season last Saturday. Considerable interest centred in the appearance of Ayr United and Dumbarton among First Division clubs. The former proved no match for Celtic, but Dumbarton (an old First Division team) defeated an untrained Queens Park combination.

Many new players figured in the ranks of the clubs and several of them did well.

Glasgow Rangers, last seasons champions, made a big start by scoring 6 goals to 1 by Kilmarnock. Heart of Midlothian and Third Lanark also showed to advantage against Airdrieonians and Hibernians respectively. Speedy, a new player, scored two of the three goals for Hearts, and three recruits showed up well in the third Lanark colours.

THE TURF.

Frank Wootton recently rode eight winners in succession, a feat of jockeyship which takes some matching. He is not heading the list this season. Maher and Whalley being at the top, but he is a close second to the American in regard to percentage of winners.

Another prominent sire in Minoru is lost to England. Col Hall Walker having sold the son of Cyllene and mother Seigel to the Russian Government. The price has not been made public, but it is believed to be in the neighbourhood of £30,000. Sentiment does not play much part now-a-days in racing affairs, still it does seem a pity that a colt which carried the late King Edward's colours to victory in the Derby should be exiled. Mention of this sale is a reminder that Lord Dunraven has given 12,000 guineas for Lomond, which will fill the vacant place at that gentleman's stud through the death of Desmond.

IN GENERAL.

E. H. Baker, England's high jump champion, (clear) 6ft. 4in at Rochdale on Wednesday, which is the best authentic performance ever done by Englishman.

Kemble beat Heatmore in the final of the senior polo tournament at Leicester by 12 goals to 3.

Bomb Wells and Gunner Moir are to decide their match on September 10.

Mr. J. B. Joel heads the list of winning owners with a record of 22 wins worth £21,452 in stakes.

A remarkable performance was accomplished on the Mid-Surrey golf course this week, Mr. J. S. Worthington going round in 69, which ties the record by an amateur.

Mr. Cormick of Plymouth proved too clever for E. Beakie of Glasgow in their fifteen rounds boxing match at Plymouth, the Westerner winning on points.

James Braid hats twice beaten Taylor, (the open champion) in recent exhibition matches.

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THE

Bombay Gazette

Wednesday, 10th Sept. 1913.

THE MAWSON EXPEDITION.

CAPTAIN DAVIS, the commander of the "Aurora," the relief ship of the Australian Antarctic Expedition, has returned to Melbourne, preparatory to setting out to the succour of Dr. Mawson and his party. He visited England with a view to raise funds for the expedition. Unfortunately he arrived there at the time the public had been asked for £90,000 to buy the Crystal Palace, and instead of raising £10,000 as he anticipated, he returned with but three thousand. Nothing daunted he asks Australia for the balance which, as he explains, is a portion of the funds for which provision was not made in the estimates for 1911, but which were rendered necessary by reason of the disaster leading to the abandonment of the main party at Commonwealth Bay in February, 1912. The appeal to Australia will probably have the desired effect; for Capt. Davis urges, as Dr. Nansen did before him, that pioneer scientific research in the Antarctic was properly within the province of the Australian people, since they were nearer the South Pole than any other nation. It has been left to Mawson and his companions to explore thousands of miles of unknown coastline and to carry on the work at three bases, two of which were 1,500 miles apart, at points on the Antarctic continent upon which foot had never been set. Writing of the work of the expedition in "Symon's Meteriological Magazine," the well-known scientist, Dr. Hugh Robert Mill said: "It must be gratifying to the small body of Australian enthusiasts, and, indeed, to the whole Australian people, to know that scientific men at home recognise that better work has never been done nor higher courage shown, by any British expedition. And so Australia is asked to meet the cost. Scientific bodies in England, though not subscribing heavily, appreciate the really wonderful work of the Mawson Expedition. They were unanimous in expressing their approval of the work of the expedition and the fact that it marked the extension of Australian enterprise to scientific exploration beyond the limits of the Commonwealth. The Royal Geographical Society, heavily in debt as it is, could not be expected to do more for the expedition than it has already done. The Society, however, gave to the exploration the stamp of its approval by making a further donation of £100." As the British Association is to meet in Australia in 1914, the visit of that body will be especially opportune, for it will enable Australians to place before the British scientific world the results of the Antarctic expedition. Dr. Mawson hopes to make a full report of the proceedings of the expedition to the association, at that meeting. The "Aurora" is at present at Hobart but will fit in Melbourne and leave in November, and it is purposed that after shipping Dr. Mawson it will add to its coastal survey work before returning to Australia. Sanguine of success Captain Davis appears to be, and we trust that fortune may favour him in his coming undertaking.

THE SUBSTITUTE FOR PETROL.

UNTIL it becomes still cheaper, the new substitute for petrol is not likely to affect the motorist in India—except indirectly—but it is obvious what a tremendous influence it must have in Europe in extending the use of motor-cars, and of internal-combustion engines. Not only does it ensure a permanent and sufficient supply of fuel for these purposes, but it provides a fuel which already is 30 per cent. cheaper than the costly petrol, the growing expense of which was the main reason for the inquiry which has now ended so successfully. To consider what it means to the ordinary motorist we may take the case of a suburban car owner, living from five to ten miles from his business, and we will presume that his car runs on an average 30 miles per day. That means that it will consume two gallons of fuel—two at any rate of petrol and, perhaps, rather less of the substitute. Taking them at equal quantities, and at the prices quoted in Reuter's telegram, namely 1s. 9d. and 1s. 2d. per gallon respectively, the motorist will save thirty-five shillings a month or £21 in a year. This is a very moderate estimate and many car-owners will save twice that amount or more, while when one considers the commercial uses of motor-driven vehicles it is easy to see that the effect will be enormous. Taxi-cab companies, motor-bus companies and large firms, who make use of motor-lorries and delivery vans, will effect tremendous savings. The stimulus which will thus be given to the trade of the motor manufacturer may more readily be imagined than estimated, and the result of recent investigations has clearly dealt a very severe blow indeed to the continued employment of horses in the streets of the cities. The discovery also must have an effect on the question of oil-fuel in its general aspects, but that is a phase of the subject which need not be discussed at the moment.

The substance, with which the report of the committee is concerned, but which was not named in Reuter's telegram is apparently called benzole. This is a by-product of coal, and can be obtained in various ways, by the treatment of coal-gas, tar, creosote, etc. It has recently received a great deal of attention from motorists and commercial men, and already at Home there is a demand for it which exceeds the supply. Its sale is well established all over Great Britain and we have seen a list of places at which it can be obtained (a publication by a motoring journal) which seems to include practically every town, large or small, in the country. Many collieries are now setting up plant for the distillation of benzole from coal, and gas companies can easily produce it on making an alteration of or addition to their plant. How great would be the world's supply of benzole if all its coal were treated for the recovery of this spirit is seen when it is recollected that the world's annual production of coal at the present time is 1,200,000,000 tons. This contains benzole to the extent of rather more than ten times what is, according to the First Lord of the Admiralty, the world's annual production of petroleum. Only a small proportion however—60,000,000 tons, according to one estimate—of this gigantic output of coal is of such a quality and is used in such a way that any of its by-products could be recovered. Steam-engines are responsible for the wasteful consumption of the major portion, but as these engines are gradually replaced—as it appears likely that they will be replaced—by internal-combustion engines, there should be available an increasing amount of coal from which benzole can be usefully extracted and used for running these motor-engines. It may be pointed out that experiments at Brooklands have shown that this spirit gives a considerably increased mileage per gallon—as much as 22 per cent—compared with petrol, and there is hope that, with more satisfactory means of disposing of the by-products than are available at present, it will become still lower in price. Of course, benzole may eventually be manufactured in India, but at the present price it would not apparently be remunerative to import it. Petrol can be bought in Bombay at one rupee a gallon by the ordinary car-owner, while when purchased in large quantities it can be obtained for as little as 11 as. Obviously a spirit, which costs 1s. 2d. in London, would be no cheaper in Bombay, and, perhaps, a little dearer than petrol at one rupee.

MODERN MISSIONS.

THE vast difference between modern missionary methods and those of the Victorian era is well illustrated in the accounts given of Papua by Mr. F. W. Walker, managing director of Papuan Industries Ld., "a trading company composed of Christian business men, who set out to uplift the native races of that part of the world." Mr. Walker, it appears, was sent out there twenty-four years ago by the London Missionary Society. He had not been out long before he realised that the people were idle and thriftless, and the idea occurred to him that it would be a good plan to interest business people in a scheme by which the native might be encouraged to work. During his early days in Papua it often happened that there would be a shortage of the natural food supplies owing to the droughts. The consequence was that the natives would be bordering on a state of starvation. It seemed to him there was something radically wrong that these able-bodied men should be starving on an island with such a great wealth of marine produce in the sea around them; so he preached to them and tried to stir them up to make an effort to provide for their families. Mr. Walker set out to teach the natives the duty of work as well as worship. When he stopped them from fighting and reduced them to idleness by taking from them all the incentives to activity which centred around a war, they found other interests and occupations for them.

"When the one devil was cast out, and the space was left empty, swept and garnished, the seven other devils seized the opportunity which this vacancy afforded, and the last state of that man was worse than the first." He felt bound to teach the natives to beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks. His idea was to organise the industry of the natives on sound business lines in order that they might develop into a useful community, instead of having to rely on charitable contributions from England. His scheme, in fact, was intended to act as an auxiliary to missionary effort. With this object in view he proceeded to England in 1902, and endeavoured to interest some of the leading Christian business men in the Old Country. Eventually, after two years of hard work Sir William Lever and Mr George Cadbury decided to co-operate in the scheme, subscribing £1,000 each. The company was successfully floated and a start was made with the plantations. The company's operations are on a strictly business basis; for it would defeat the higher objects in view if the natives were to be pauperised and spoilt by the introduction of unsound business methods. In effect, the company is an enterprise for the benefit of the natives, as the whole of the profits after the payment of a maximum dividend of 5 per cent. per annum for the use of the capital subscribed, is to be applied ultimately to educational, charitable, and evangelical missionary work. So promising is the undertaking that additional capital for extension is now being raised and Dr. Wardlaw Thompson, the foreign secretary of the London Missionary Society, has been forced to the conclusion that Commerce, not only on the lines of Christian morality, but commerce definitely entered into, not for personal enrichment, but for the improvement of the people, affords a field of enterprise which Christian business men have been too slow to recognise and too unwilling to enter upon; such enterprises might and ought to become invaluable auxiliaries to direct missionary effort.

THE NEXT ELECTION.

THE sum of the various rumours and opinions, which are current regarding the political situation, seems to be that the Government will cling to office until the end of 1914 and there will be a general election early in 1915. Seeing that the Coalition has still a good working majority and that the terms of the Irish alliance have yet to be fulfilled, there was not much reason to expect any other course of action, for it is very plain that the Premier is so closely bound to Mr Redmond that he is powerless until Home Rule has been forced on to the statute book by the driving power of the Parliament Act. Were they free, we have little doubt that many Liberals would be glad to get rid of the difficulties, which face them, by the expedient of a general election. They realise the seriousness of the Ulster situation and their jibes at the opposition merely conceal their nervousness. The Liberal papers adopt the same scoffing attitude and declare that there has been a mandate from the people. Even if it is conceded that a mandate was given at the last general election that does not absolve the Government from its present obligation to the electorate. The unsuspected force of feeling in Ulster and the repeated declarations of the intentions of the Ulster party have altered the situation so materially that the only moral course, which the Government can adopt, is to allow the electorate a chance of expressing its will in view of the new circumstances. That, however, they will not do, though apparently there is a disposition to delay the enforcement of the Bill until some months after the time of the election. That will certainly intensify party feeling to an acute degree and the election must be one of the keenest and most excited for many years. At the same time should the Unionists be returned the delay may be enough to bring some relief to the situation.

THE NATAL INDIANS.

THE message from Durban, which we publish this morning, shows that the situation of Indians in South Africa is being made worse. On the terms of the Act there was some doubt as to how Indians, having a domicile in the colony of Natal would be affected, but yesterday's telegram makes it quite clear that the Act created stringent powers in regard to them and that these are being applied in a rigorous manner. It now appears that not only have ex-indentured Indians, who pay the £3 tax, been deprived of their right of domicile, but great efforts are being made to prohibit others under any plausible excuse, while the new regulation requiring a heavy monetary deposit before landing has driven away a number of unfortunate people whose right to reside in Natal was under the old Act unquestioned. We cannot wonder that the Indians appear to be driven to desperation and that they urge such a drastic measure as the veto of the Crown. We do not suppose such a step as that will be entertained by the Imperial Government, but at the same time they should be gravely warned that unless the South African Government can be induced very quickly to moderate their attitude the effect on public opinion in India must be very serious. The Indians are being deliberately swindled of their rights by a Government composed of white people, and it is not unnatural that they should apportion much of the blame to the Governments at Home and in India for a lack of firmness and initiative.

CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

A BUSY RULER.

His Excellency Lord Carmichael leaves Calcutta to-night on a visit to the Viceroy with whom he has many things to talk about, not the least important being the inexpediency of fulfilling Lord Crewe's promise to the people of Eastern Bengal that the Governor of the presidency of Bengal will spend at least two months every year in the old world city of Dacca. The events of last month have convinced him that the arrangement makes for disorganisation all round, without in any way conciliating that section of Indian opinion, which was supposed to be outraged by the repeal of the partition. I have discussed this proposition in several previous letters, and there is nothing new to say, except that Lord Carmichael himself now declares that it is impossible to run so big a show with success by keeping away from the capital for eight months out of the twelve. To give you a proof of his conversion I may quote what he said to one of his friends the other day in answer to the question when he would return from Darjeeling to open the Calcutta season. "Well Gourlay tells me that I am not to come back until the 21st of November but am going to insist on being brought back on the 1st of that month. I don't intend to be so long away from my capital as to get out of touch with public opinion. After the Poojahs there will be nothing to keep me in Darjeeling, but there will be plenty to attract me to Calcutta." The report of this conversation having got about there is much satisfaction in all sections of the community, for everybody has realised that the Dacca hegira was a mistake, although there have been few bold enough to tell the Governor so.

A HOT PACE.

During the past week Lord Carmichael made up lost time with a vengeance, and one wonders how he managed to support the physical strain. I need only to tell you the order of any single day to give you an idea of the pace he set his perspiring staff. Take last Wednesday. He motored in from Barackpore, where he was residing, at 9 o'clock, and before reaching Government House he inspected the progress of the building of the Victoria Memorial, learning all that there was to learn from Mr. Flavin, the Engineer who is executing Messrs. Martin & Co.'s contract. From 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. he interviewed no less than five public men who had something to say for themselves. Then he received a ceremonial visit from an exalted member of the Indian landed gentry. After lunch he inspected the Guard of Honour of the Boy Scouts, and then presided at the first meeting of the Bengal Provincial Council of those same scouts. Leaving this meeting before it was quite over he went across to the Museum to attend a confabulation of the Trustees, which lasted nearly until dinner time. He dined that night at the Calcutta Club as the guest of Sir Rajendra Mookerjee, the Senior Partner of Messrs. Martin and Co. The company at this dinner was numerous and distinguished, the idea being to give the Governor an opportunity to obtain the undress opinions of the leaders of the Westernized Indian community. It was midnight before His Excellency got back to Barrackpore, and he had to up again with the crows on Thursday in order to keep an engagement. This crowding of work into an inelastic day was all his own choice. He seemed to feel that he had fallen behind during his stay at Dacca, and that it required a mighty effort to catch up with the van of progress. "There will be no need for all this rush next year" was all the apology he offered to his weary Staff. Last cold weather His Excellency spent much time in visiting the educational institutions of Calcutta, this cold weather he intends to make a round of the commercial and industrial establishments. By the beginning of the next official year, which will also be the beginning of his third year of, rule, he will be pretty well equipped to cast off the leading strings of the Bureaucracy, which have hitherto hampered his freedom of action. When the emancipation takes place, I am inclined to think he will upset many preconceived opinions of his character as a ruler. He is by no means so soft as some people think, or as apathetic as his critics affirm. He has been slow to take the initiative, because his natural caution warned him to first make sure of his ground. I am sanguine that before he leaves Bengal he will establish a reputation for strength as well as sympathy.

A PARTY DEFEAT.

The Autumn session of the Bengal Legislative Council came to an end on Monday last with an incident which has set many tongues wagging. It was nothing less than the defeat of the Official Block by the popular representatives on a resolution proposed by a private member. The official phalanx was not as solid as it is usually. Mr. Lyon, the second member of Council, was in a nursing home getting over an attack of dengue fever brought on by the fret and worry of the Burdwan disaster; and strange to say his Secretary, Mr. Samman was suffering in sympathy. This unfortunate contretemps not only deprived the Government of two votes, but also of two doughty debaters. Had Mr. Lyon been present at the debate I do not believe for a moment that the Eastern Bengal members would have the pluck to follow their Western Bengal colleagues into the lobby of the "Ayes." He would have fixed them with his glittering eye and they would have fallen to its fascination without a struggle. In his absence they gave full rein to their predilections, with the consequence that Indian Democracy won its first parliamentary victory under the reforms scheme of Lord Morley, may whose shadow never grow less.

The resolution, which was the cause of the bureaucratic disaster, looked harmless enough on the notice paper. It was moved by Babu Surrendranath Roy, who must not be confounded with his greater namesake of the ilk of Banerjea. The principle at issue was the right of the leaders of the people to be associated with the officials in evolving measures for the sanitation of the country. There is strong feeling among the Bengalees that the sanitary policy of the Government, instead of ridding the country of malaria and other diseases, is simply making them endemic. They believe that if the officers in charge of the public health were to consult the people more they would commit fewer mistakes of disastrous consequence. The Bureaucracy naturally resented the gross insinuation and therefore opposed the resolution with all their might. But they reckoned without the deep prejudice of the whole Indian community. When the House went to a division, the president found to his amazement that the Official Block was, even with his own vote, in a minority of one. In his bewilderment he thought to restore the balance by giving his casting vote to save the face of the Executive. There were, however, on the other side old hands who knew more about parliamentary procedure than he thought. They drew his attention to the rule that the President's casting vote could only be given to decide a tie. Lord Carmichael had to acknowledge himself beaten, and loud was the rejoicing in the ranks of Tuscany, where there were to be found several Mahomedans.

THE ENTENTE.

The Bengalee papers are vamping the stunt of the new entente between Hindu and Mahomedan for all it is worth and the Bureaucracy is told to beware of a new force in Indian politics. I do not think that the latter is greatly perturbed, The Goverment need not give effect to the resolution on which they were defeated unless they like, and it is not likely that they will like. If the redoubtable editor of *The Bengalee* starts an agitation to frighten the Government into compliance the Mahomedans and the titled Hindus, who voted for the resolution will rat at once. The sense of the defeat of the Government is that their sanitary policy is not beloved by the Zemindar, who is glad of the assistance of the professional politician to delay and hamper it, but the Zemindar will not lend himself to political agitation, at least not openly. He is afraid that the Permanent Settlement may be abrogated as the penalty of recalcitrancy. As for the Mahomedans, his alliance with the Hindu is rather the result of pique than of brotherliness. He is angry with the Sirkar for the recent trouble at Cawnpore, and is also displeased with the cold shoulder given to all of his kin who are trying to rouse sympathy and assistance for the Turks. His alliance is not worth much to the professional politician, although the latter is very insistent that it risks the completion of the Indian reforms issance. It is hazardous to prophesy but I will bet my boots that Hindu and Mahomedans will once again be in opposite camps when the new Municipal Bill is debated in the Legislative Council; the reason? Well simply because the Hindus intend to oppose tooth and nail the principle of communal representation, which the Government put forward in order to protect the interests of the Mahomedans.

A PROSCRIBED PAMPHLET.

The judgment of the Chief Justice, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, in the case of Mr. Mahomed Ali, editor of *Comrade*, who protested against the seizure of the pamphlet "Come over Macedonia and help us," is generally admitted to be in effect the scathing condemnation of the Press that has yet been delivered by a great authority. You have only read his lordship's remarks on the scope of Section 4 to realise that using the Act the Law Officers of the Government of India took the inspiration from Russia. But that is what I want to press home. My object is to show how adroitly this ruse is being used by the politicians of Calcutta to fortify the entente between Mahomedan and Hindu. Mr. Mahomed solicitor was Babu Bhupendra Basu, who is the most influential (as politician in Bengal after Sir Nath Banerjea. Well immediately after the judgment was delivered wrote to Lord Carmichael to demand repudiation of the Press Act in the light of the Chief Justice's opinion. The letter brought no answer, for absurd to ask the Governor to counsel on a matter so delicate. The Act was not his Act; at the same he could no refuse to enforce its command of the Imperial Govt. That, however, did not matter. What did matter was Bhupendra Basu's solicitude for his Mahomedan clients of the consideration that it not be charged for in the bill. Another proof, strong as Holy Writ that Hindus and Mahomedans are brothers who have been kept apart by the infernal policy of *et impera* which the Indian Bacy would perpetuate.

A GOOD SIGN.

I heard rather a good story the other day in connection the present Mahomedan unrest, which not only shows how hypersensitive educated Mahomedans have become, it also how dangerous it is in in with the westernised Indian to humourous colloquialisms of which does not grasp the purport. A certain city the Moslems proposed an indignation meeting to protest against the slaughter of their colonists at Cawnpore. The Police Doctor prohibited the meeting as the promoters were determined to take the law to the test he got a Mahomedan friend to try to bring them to reason. The ambassador waved aside told to go back to the Deputy Sahib to tie a calf skin round great limbs. The aforesaid Deputy (military officer "got his goat" as American would say, and told him that if the meeting were held would come down on the promoters cartload of bricks." The peace pleader had never heard that version before, but surmised that some vengeance of a terrible order. He forthwith ran back to the office of the law to tell them that literary Deputy was thoroughly roused if they held the meeting, he would there with a *cart-load of carts* shoot them all. There was a to-do in the vernacular press, called the Deputy the worst butcher, and implored the Viceroy dismiss him immediately. A rejoinder has since been published explaining what the Deputy meant in his familiar colloquialism had distorted, but the editors are naked. One of them gravely info that he had been to Oxford never heard the expression. Thassetlle is. In their present disposed mood the Mahomedans are need to admit that the Hindu Chief friend, and not the British and College Square has its eyesore.

THE CULTADESH.

Yesterday Bellency, the Governor, at thion of Babu Surendranath E opened the Swadeshi mela Bazaar Street. The tri the people

(*Continued* 8.)

CHINO-JAPANESE SITUATION.

SEQUEL TO NANKING INCIDENT.

BIG DEMONSTRATION AT TOKIO.

CHINA CONCILIATORY.

PEKIN, Sept. 9.

While China is adopting a conciliatory attitude, it is felt that the Japanese outcry is unreasonable in view of the admission of the Japanese authorities here that at least a score of Japanese assisted in the defence of Nanking, and the fact that the Government, fearing such an incident, urged the Japanese Legation three weeks ago to order the withdrawal of the Japanese there. Only last week the Legation informed the Chinese Government that eight Japanese officers, who were assisting the Southerners, had been sent back to Japan.

The Japanese killed were two barbers and a grocer.—Reuter.

CHINESE PROBLEMS.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The *Times*, in an article, to-day, considers that the murder of Mr. Abe, at Tokio, is more deplorable than the Nanking outrage. It trusts that the Japanese demand for reparation will be less violent than a naval demonstration, which would probably cause the downfall of Yuan-shi-kai.

The problem confronting Japan in China, the *Times* continues, is identical with that confronting the rest of the Powers whose interest it is to restore a strong Government in the Republic, for which Yuan-shi-kai is best qualified though the methods he employs are unfortunate, and he does not appear to have tried to restrain the excesses of the troops.

While favouring the continued support of Yuan-shi-kai at present, the *Times* insists upon his Government changing its attitude regarding loans and applications for money, otherwise it might find it difficult to replenish the cash box. Unless an effort is soon made to fulfil the loan conditions, the time may come when even the policy of Yuan-shi-kai will be doomed to failure. —Reuter.

JAPANESE DETERMINATION.

PEKIN, Sept. 9.

The Government has apologised to Japan for the killing of the Japanese at Nanking and has ordered an enquiry.

TOKIO, Sept. 8.

A crowd demonstrated all night in front of the residence of Baron Makino, the Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

TOKIO, Sept. 9.

The anti-Chinese demonstration on account of the killing of the Japanese at Nanking continued early yesterday morning, but was confined to window-smashing and the wrecking of tramcars. It is believed that the agitation was organised by the Opposition with a view to embarrassing the Ministry.

The Premier told a political deputation that the Government did not intend to mobilise but would deal firmly with Chinese problems.—Reuter.

NEW CHINESE CABINET.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

A telegram to the *Times* from Pekin says that a new Cabinet has been formed, and includes three associates of Kangywei.—Reuter.

BELFAST SHIPBUILDERS.

IMPORTANT NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Messrs. Harland and Wolff are negotiating for the purchase of Messrs. Workman and Clark's south yard at Belfast. It will be a valuable acquisition to the former, who have large orders on hand beyond the ships at present building at Belfast and Glasgow. It is announced that, if the deal is successful, the sellers could acquire land at Belfast for any number of building slips.—Reuter.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN IRELAND.

ONE PERSON KILLED AND TWELVE INJURED.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

A Londonderry-Strabane excursion train left the rails at the curve near Donemana. Two carriages were overturned, one person being killed and twelve injured.

The accident attracts attention in view of the Aisgill disaster.—Reuter.

DUCHESS OF ROXBURGHE.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has given birth to a son.

The keenest gratification is felt in the Border Country.—Reuter.

MR. JEROME ACQUITTED.

COATICOOK, Sept. 9.

The United States counsel, Mr. Jerome, who was arrested on a charge of gambling, appeared in court, and was acquitted for of gambling. The court apologised tothe humiliation to which Mr. Jerome had been subjected.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES.

PROPOSED TOUR OF THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The papers state that the Prince of Wales will remain at Oxford until the end of the summer term of 1914, when he expects to qualify for a degree. He will start on a year's tour of the Empire with his brother Prince Albert in the spring of 1915.

The King is anxious that the Prince of Wales shall be prominently identified with the Principality where he wishes to have his residence.—Reuter.

DOMINIONS' RESPONSIBILITY

DUTY TO THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, Postmaster-General, in a speech at Winnipeg, emphasised the responsibility of the Dominions to the Empire, especially in view of Great Britain's task of governing in the East.—Reuter.

TURCO-BULGARIAN CONFERENCES.

THE OCCUPATION OF DEDEAGATCH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 9.

The conferences between the Turkish and Bulgarian delegates have opened in a most amicable spirit, but the standpoints of the two sides are widely divergent.

ATHENS, Sept. 9.

The Powers have not yet replied to the Greek Government's request to settle the question of the occupation of Dedeagatch. The Press is urging its evacuation without waiting for a reply.—Reuter.

THE RAND STRIKES.

TRIBUTE TO VALOUR OF POLICE

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 9.

General Smuts, opening the new police barracks here, paid a tribute to the discretion and valour of the police during the strike disturbances, and foreshadowed redress of their grievances. He hoped that they would then be ready to face any trouble in store.

The Minister of Mines, receiving a deputation regarding the recent arrests and alleged victimisation of strikers, also replied in a very firm tone.—Reuter.

KAISER AND GREEK KING.

VALUE OF GERMAN WAR SCIENCE.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.

The Kaiser to-day presented King Constantine with a field-marshal's baton.

In a speech, the Kaiser rejoiced to hand to the King in the presence of Germany's generals a baton won on the battle-field. He recalled a remark of King Constantine's attributing the Greek successes largely to the Prussian military principles which the King and his officers had acquired in Germany. The Germany Army was proud of such a verdict which recognised that German war science, correctly applied, guaranteed victory.

King Constantine, replying, thanked Germany for permitting him to acquire the military knowledge which, with the bravery of his troops, had secured success.—Reuter.

THE NEW RIFLE.

WITHDRAWAL DENIED BY WAR OFFICE.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The War Office repudiates the statement that the new rifle will be withdrawn. It is stated that one thousand have been issued as an experiment and that various defects have to be remedied including that of excessive heat resulting from sustained firing.

The War Office states emphatically that experiments will be continued till the weapon is as nearly perfect as possible; it also denies any delay in issuing the rifle through financial or other cause.—Reuter.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

HARDSHIPS UNDER NEW ACT IN NATAL.

DURBAN, Sept. 9.

At a meeting held under the auspices of the Natal Indian Congress, a resolution was passed protesting against the harsh working of the Immigrants' Regulation Act of 1913, and asserting that it was contrary to the Government's promises, as over 50 per cent. of the Indians, who were already domiciled, had been declared prohibited immigrants under the Act; while those with domicile certificates, who could have entered without difficulty under the old Act, were now put to unnecessary delay and trouble by the expense of finding the £26 deposit for prohibited immigrants to come ashore. The resolution declared that the measure acted oppressively on several, who were rightfully domiciled in South Africa, but were compelled to return to India because they did not possess this sum. The resolution appealed to the Imperial and Indian Governments to advise the Crown to veto the measure within a year of its promulgation.—Reuter.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

INDIAN MAILS.

SERVICE TO KARACHI ADVOCATED.

ACCESSIBILITY TO NORTH-WEST INDIA.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The *Morning Post* publishes an article advocating a bi-weekly mail service to India. It suggests that a mid-week service be given to a different company, so promoting competition. It should also go to Karachi, instead of Bombay, as the passage both with and against the monsoon would be easier, and when Karachi is joined to Delhi by broad gauge, the whole of North-West India will be accessible from there.—Reuter.

GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR COUNT ZEPPELIN.

FREIBURG, Sept. 9.

A feature of yesterday's German manœuvres was the airship, commanded by Count Zeppelin, which destroyed the enemy's aeroplane station and then eluded pursuing aeroplanes.—Reuter.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

A meeting of the directors of the Norddeutscher Lloyd have announced marked progress in all services for the six months, except, in that to Australia. Negotiations are in progress for a renewal of the mail contract.

The report affirms, however, that unless the German Government is prepared to make payment commensurate with the building programme required, the service will be discontinued. —Reuter.

WASHAWAYS ON RAILWAY LINES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JODHPUR, Sept. 9.

The District Traffic Manager, Jodhpur, wires:—"Owing to washaways between Dhoronaro and Parchejiveri on the Luni-Hyderabad section, through communication has been interrupted since the 5th instant. Transhipment is not possible. However, it is expected that through service will be restored in two or three days' time.

RANGOON, Sept. 9.

The railway line is breached to-day between Kychmon and Monywa on the Sangaing-Ahlone branch. Passengers, luggage, parcels and mails had to be transhipped.

AMBALA RIVER ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Sept. 9.

Regarding the river accident in the Ambala district, it appears that over a hundred and fifty pilgrims were going to the Bana Devi fair in the Hoshiarpur district. They were crossing a small river called Sirsa, when the water came down in heavy flood owing to rain in the hills. Only six bodies have been recovered.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

Lieut. Lawson, 89th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred to the Home Establishment.

2nd Lieut. Crowe, Royal Field Artillery, from the Home Establishment, is posted to the 89th Battery, Royal Field Artillery at Nowshera.

Capt. Croker, 1st Battalion Royal Scots, has been selected for the appointment of Adjutant of the Burma Railway Volunteers, vacant in December next.

Major Stevens, 121st Pioneers, has been selected to succeed to the command of the 107th Pioneers.

Major O'Dowda, Royal West Kent Regiment, is appointed General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, Rawalpindi, vice Captain Bourd vacated.

Capt. E. J. Skinner, from Staff Captain to Inspector of Royal Horse and Field Artillery at Home, is posted to 5th Royal HorseArtillery at Rawalpindi.

Capt. Bartram, 100th Battery, Royal Field Artillery at Neemuch, is appointed to the Royal Horse Artillery and posted to 10th Battery at Mhow.

Lieut.-Col. H. S. White, Royal Field Artillery, is permitted to retire from 12th September.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

The share market opened steady to day, but there was very little business passing. Prices were maintained at Saturday's rates. The following transaction were reported:—

Coal shares—Baraboni, Rs. 15-12; Balgora, Rs. 21-12; Bhuskajuri, Rs. 16-12 Ghusick, Rs. 17-8; Lakurka, Rs. 16-10 and Rs. 16-14; Phularitand, Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 6-12; South Govindpur, Rs. 9-10 and Rs. 9-14

Jute shares,—Bangalore, Rs. 78-8 and Rs. 79-0; Kamarhatty (ord), Rs. 123-8 and Rs. 124-8.

THE statement from Tinnevelly that the Viceroy will open the Indo-Ceylon Railway on January 12 is incorrect. His Excellency, after his tour in Southern India in the autumn, obviously could not return to the Madras Presidency for such a function. He will be at Delhi during January.

Sir Robert Carlyle, Revenue Member of the Viceroy's Council, will return from leave on September 30, when Sir Edward Maclagan will revert to the Secretaryship of the Department. Mr. Kerr who has been officiating as Secretary will then probably take three or four weeks' leave.

COMING GENERAL ELECTION.

LIBERALS CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

WILL PARLIAMENT SURVIVE TILL 1915?

LONDON, Sept. 9.

With reference to the rumours that the there will be an election next spring the *Daily Chronicle* is informed that the Government is making all its plans on the assumption that the present Parliament will survive till 1915. It is determined that the Plural Voting Bill shall receive the benefit of the Parliament Act, and is unwavering in its intention to place the Home Rule Bill on the statute book before it leaves office.

The *Daily Chronicle* adds that it is highly probable that the election will be held before the Irish Parliament is in being, as the day of meeting of that Parliament will be at least a year and perhaps fifteen months later than the passage of the Bill. Liberals are confident of winning the election of 1915. They hope for an accession of strength from the land campaign, and believe that the Insurance Act will then be an invaluable asset.

Mr. Lloyd George informs a correspondent that the land campaign will be inaugurated at a meeting at Bedford on October 11.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Political circles do not believe that the holiday will be prolonged.

Both parties are ready to flood the country with "Home Rule" literature. It is declared that not since the Fiscal Reform campaign has there been such an outrush of posters and pamphlets.

It is asserted that none of the members and candidates is going on the assumption that the Government will outlive 1914—Reuter.

THE CAWNPORE MOSQUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

At a meeting of the Mussalmans of Calcutta under the presidency of Mr. S. M. Sharif, barrister-at-law, it was resolved to form an association to be named the Cawnpore Mosque Defence Association with the object of taking action in connection with the Cawnpore mosque in all its aspects. A strong committee has been formed. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"This meeting of the Mussalmans of Calcutta records its gratitude and thankfulness to Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Syed Wazir Hasan for having undertaken to proceed to England for the purpose of explaining Muslim points of view regarding the recent occurrences at Cawnpore and the salient features of the true Muslim situation in India.

KARACHI GRAVING DOCK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, Sept. 9.

The Karachi Port Trustees have passed the following resolution:—The Admiralty should be informed through the Local Government of the Board's proposal to construct a graving dock, and they should be asked to inform the Board as to the requirements of the Admiralty in connection with the use of dry docks by H. M. ships. The proposed length should be stated as 500 to 550 feet with an entrance of 70 feet to 80 feet and with a depth over sill at low water of about 20 feet.

BUTCHERS' QUARREL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, Sept. 9.

In the case of rioting in which two factions of well known wealthy butchers were concerned Mohamed Shafi, the principal accused, has been sentenced by Captain H Paterson, Cantonment Magistrate of Agra and fined Rs. 50. Fourteen other accused have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fines. Mohamed Shafi and two other prisoners are also bound over in their personal bonds of Rs. 500 each with sureties of Rs. 500 each to keep the peace for one year. The prisoners have filed an appeal in the court of the district judge.

THE NEW DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 9.

The *Pioneer* states that the Secretary of the State has appointed Mr. C.G. Blomfield to be architectural draftsman at Delhi in connection with the work on the new capital.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

The *Bengalee* understands that the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University has just received from the Government of India a lengthy reply to the letter of the Senate in connection with the appointment of University lecturers. The letter, it is said, is not very conciliatory in tone as the Government has tried to justify its action in refusing to sanction the appointment of the University lecturers.

PROSECUTION OF AN ATTORNEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

At the High Court Vacation Bench, to-day, before Justices Imam and Chapman, Mr. Jackson applied for leave to prefer an appeal to the Privy Council from the judgment passed by the Chief Justice and Justices Stephen and Chaudhuri sanctioning the prosecution of Poresh Chunder Ghose, an attorney of the High Court, for alleged perjury. The Advocate-General opposed the application.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

BILL TO MODIFY THE COPYRIGHT ACT.

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

The first meeting of the autumn session of the Imperial Legislative Council was held at Viceregal Lodge this morning, H. E. the Viceroy presided. There were about fifty members present and among the absentees were the Hon. M. Gokhale, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Nawab Sayid Mohamed, Mr. Kesteven, Sir Charles Armstrong, and Mr. Monteath.

Messrs. J. A. Abbott, R. P. Russell, J. H. Kerr, J. B. Brunyate and Surgeon-General Crofts took the oath of allegiance to the Crown.

Sir Edward Maclagan presented a set of rules and orders issued by local Governments and administrations on the subject of the exemption of agricultural improvements from enhancement of assessment.

Mr. W. H Clark laid on the table a statement showing the number of shops for the sale of excisable articles in the different provinces of India, which were closed on recommendations of local advisory committees during each of the years 1910-11, 1911-12, and 1912-13.

REPEALING AND AMENDING BILL.

Mr. Ali Imam, in introducing the Repealing and Amending Bill, said: The bill which I now move for leave to introduce in Council is not of general interest. It does not propose to enact new law, but belongs in its general scope to that very useful class of measures which are known in England as Statute Law Revision Bills, and in India as Repealing and Amending Bills. The main object of bills of this class is to remove from the statute book such portions of the law as have become obsolete by time or from any other cause. It is in keeping with the practice of the Government of India to take up legislation of this kind from time to time, in order to prepare the way for a new edition of the collection of our general acts which is published by the Legislative Department. This is essential; for if we did not do so we should retain a large amount of worthless matter on our statute book uselessly adding to its volume. I may be pardoned for saying that it is a legitimate matter of pride to the department, over which I have the honour to preside, that the Indian Statute Book is less encumbered with obsolete and useless enactments than that of almost any other nation, and I seek the help of the Council in my endeavour to keep it in the same condition. My desire is to hand over the statute book to my successors in as well a pruned condition as the good order in which I received it from my distinguished predecessor in office, and to make it impossible for any critic to refer to it in the words of Cromwell as "an ungodly jumble." I do not wish to detain the Council with many remarks on statute law revision of this kind.

REVISION VERY DESIRABLE.

I may urge that a revision on the lines, on which the bill has been drawn is very desirable, as it should be proceeded with at regular intervals. The last Repealing and Amending Act was passed in the year 1909, so the time has now come when we should again take stock of our position and in the language of Lord Hobhouse remove dead matter from the statute book. The particular amendments contained in the Bill are sufficiently explained by the reasons assigned in the fifth clause of the schedule. These explanations will, of course, be removed when the Bill becomes law. But they will serve to explain and justify the reasons for the proposed amendments and will support my statements that the object of the bill is to make some purely formal alterations, correct certain errors and slips that have crept into various laws, and to repeal certain enactments which have been superseded by later legislation or have become spent or obsolete. I think I may safely say that there is nothing in any way controversial in the measure and, therefore, if the bill is allowed to be introduced to-day, I propose with the permission of this Council to move at our next meeting that it be taken into consideration and passed into law.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

The Hon. Mr. Ali Imam, in introducing the bill to amend the Civil Procedure Code, 1908, said: I move for leave to introduce a bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure of 1908. The title of the Bill is such as may raise visions of prodigious and interminable sittings of the Council, but I may at once remove all cause for alarm by mentioning that in seeking for this permission I have not embarked upon any ambitious undertaking, and that the Bill which I propose to introduce is neither formidable nor is it likely to occupy the time of the hon. members to any considerable extent. The Code of 1908, that great achievement of Sir Erle Richards, has fortunately not required serious amendment as yet, and, therefore, the Bill does not aim at any very material change in the law. There are only two amendments of a modest character that I propose to place before the Council. One of them is to empower the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay to extend such provisions of the Code as are not inconsistent with the express provisions of Act 15 of 18-2 as amended by Act 1 of 1895 to the Presidency Small Cause Courts, and to give validity to the rules already promulgated by these High Courts under Section 9 of that Act. The other amendment is to restore the powers that local Governments enjoyed under the latter portion of Section 327 of the Code of 1882, and which by an oversight was omitted when that Code was amended in 1908. As regards the first, doubt has been left whether the rule, making the power of the Chartered High Court under Section 9 of the Small Cause Courts Act are sufficient to permit the extension of some of the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure to such courts.

PROCEDURE IN SMALL CAUSE COURTS.

Under Clauses 1 (a) of Section 9 of that Act these High Courts may by rule prescribe the procedure to be followed and the practice to be observed by the Small Cause Courts, but there are matters which are hardly within the terms of of procedure or practice for which it is desirable to provide by such rules. An examination of the rules already prescribed by the three High Courts appears to show that, whereas the simple and summary procedure characteristic of the proceedings of these Subordinate Courts have been safeguarded in their full and entire integrity, some of the rules might be considered open to criticism on the ground that they do not deal with matters strictly of procedure and practice. Yet it cannot for a moment be questioned that these rules, perhaps in excess of the power conferred by the Act, are beneficial and essential to the proper working of the Small Cause Courts. These considerations force upon us the necessity of conferring upon the Presidency High Courts extensive powers to apply provisions of the Code to such courts so long as they are not inconsistent with the principles of the Small Cause Courts Act itself. It will be observed on an examination of the Bill that a fair measure of discretion has been left to the High Courts to determine the suitability of a provision of the Code that they may think fit for application. This is justified by the consideration that obviously the High Courts are the best judges of the procedure to be followed in the Presidency Small Cause Courts, and the anxious desire of those courts to promote efficiency of business therein has been sufficiently manifested in the past to make it entirely safe for the Government of India to entrust them with these powers with the fullest confidence that they will always be used in accordance with the principles on which these SubordinateCourts are constituted. The amendment will put the rule-making powers of these High Courts in this connection on a much surer footing than they are at present. Obviously the natural place for such a modification of the law is in section 8 of the Code.

VALIDATION OF RULES.

The next step is but a corollary to the proposed amendment. This is to validate the rules that have heretofore been made by the said High Courts and in order to avoid any question of their legality being raised a provision to guard against such a contingency has been incerted in the Bill. As to the other proposed amendment it will be, perhaps, sufficient to say it does not aim at enacting anything new. On the contrary it is put forward with a view to restoring the authority that Local Governments used to exercise in the matter of sale of lands in execution of decrees. The Code of 1908 as a matter of mere accident did not save such authority, and the result was that rules framed by local Governments in different parts of India ceased to have any legal force. The new clause will revise such rules as were in force on the date on which the present Code became operative, and also provide for their modification with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, whenever such a course may be found to be necessary. I think that hon. the members will agree with me that the two amendments to which I have referred will be found to be useful and salutary. Under the circumstances if the Bill is allowed to be introduced, I propose with the permission of the Council to move at our next meeting that the Bill may be taken into consideration and passed into law.

BRITISH GUIANA RIOT.

Mr. W. H. Clark, replying to Mr. Banerji's question regarding the collision between the police and Indian coolies at a sugar plantation in British Guiana said: (1) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative; as regards the second part, the facts are, I regret to say, substantially as stated, the number of coolies killed being fifteen. I should add, however, that, when the police attempted to execute the warrants against the five men, they were opposed by a large mob armed with cutlasses and other weapons. The order to fire was not given until the Riot Act had been read and one of the police had been killed and two others injured by the mob, the situation of the rest of the police being one of considerable danger. The maxim gun was not used. A report of the judicial enquiry made under the order of the Government of British Guiana is laid on the table. The hon. member then dealt with the report.

INDIANS' GRIEVANCES IN CANADA.

Mr. Clark, in the course of his answer regarding the grievances of the Indian residents in Canada, said: The Government of India have no very recent information as to the number of Indians in Canada but it is understood to be about 2,500. They are unaware how many of those are Sikhs. The effect of the order is as stated, but the Government of India have on more than one occasion recently represented to the Secretary of State the importance they attach to a concession being made by Canadian Government in favour of wives and minor children of Indian resident in Canada and the withdrawal in their case of the restriction imposed by the requirement of a continuous journey on through tickets. Intimation has since been received that the Secretary of State for the Colonies is communicating with the Dominion Government as to the possibility of facilitating the entry of the wives and children of Indians who have acquired Canadian domicile. As I have already explained, the Order in Council applies to all immigrants and not only to Indians. There is, however, direct communication between Japan and China, and the entry of Japanese labourers is limited to a fixed number in any one year. Chinese immigrants are required to pay a poll-tax of 500 dollars.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

Sir Reginald Craddock, replying to the Hon. Raja Kushalpal Singh's question regarding amendment of section 06 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, said: It is possible that in some instances the facts may be as surmised by the hon. member. No proposal to amend the Code on the lines indicated is under the consideration of the Government.

CAWNPORE MOSQUE RIOT.

Sir Reginald Craddock, replying to the Hon. Mr. Qumrul Huda's question regarding the telegram received by His Excellency the Viceroy relating to the Machhli Bazar mosque and the action taken thereon, said: The telegram in question was received by the Government of India and was forwarded in original to the Government of the United Provinces for disposal in accordance with the ordinary practice when representations are submitted to the Government of India direct concerning matters with which a local Government is primarily dealing.

(*Continued on page 8.*

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

MURRAY WATERS.

THE NAVAL BASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, Aug. 25.

Monday was Wattle Day in Melbourne, and the streets were paraded by bands of young ladies selling sprigs of golden bloom for sums of money ranging from pence to pounds. The ladies' efforts were in the cause of charity, the proceeds of the day's sales going towards the funds of the various children's hospitals and institutions. The day was fine, and as the streets were at all times thronged, the response to the appeal on behalf of the sick and infirm children of the State was generous. There were enthusiastic wattle-sellers at every point, and it was a matter of impossibility for any one to walk half a block in the principal streets of the city without being bailed up and commanded to pay. The wattle blossom became the badge of the charitable. Every person who was wearing a spray was known to the world at large as a contributor, and those not sporting the flower walked as marked men, deaf to the claims of the children. There were few such, however, by the time afternoon had advanced, and those that were discovered were attacked with great persistency by the army of white-robed ladies. At the Stock Exchange the proceedings were very animated. Actresses put in an appearance there early in the day, and they worked to such good purpose that they sold small heaps of wattle blossom for pounds. To give zest to the proceedings and stimulate the enthusiasm some of the leading actresses rendered vocal items. Then they floated about in the crowd, and the funds grew in great style. "High" 'change was declared off, and the Stock Exchange for the afternoon was practically given over to charity. The chairman conducted an auction sale of bunches of wattle, and he knocked down lots at £5 3s., £10 3s., £5 2s., £10, and similar good figures.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

With the object of providing a system of developmental railways in the Northern Territory Messrs Lawrence and Chalmers were some time ago commissioned by the Fisher Ministry to make a series of flying surveys. The Minister for External Affairs (Mr. Glynn) has had series of conferences with Mr. Lawrence and he is now obtaining necessary data for the purpose of making a permanent survey of the central route from Oodnadatta to Pine Creek via McDonnell Ranges. Estimates of the cost and the probable time of construction are now being prepared. It is the policy of the Ministry to connect this line from Newcastle Waters and Anthony's Lagoon. Mr. Lawrence has informed Mr. Glynn that the country from the Mc Donnell Ranges to Pink Creek possesses no engineering difficulties. A Bill for the construction of the line to Katherine River is being prepared, and provision is to be made for a survey to Bitter Springs. Mr Glynn is hopeful that the surveys will be completed before the end of December.

MURRAY WATERS AND GOVERNMENT.

An important utterance on the subject of the Murray waters was made by the Minister of External Affairs (Hon. P. McM. Glynn) at a banquet held at Mount Barker on Saturday evening. He said they were now coming to the point of final solution of that great question. South Australia had taken the singlehanded responsibility of making the Murray navigable from the Darling right down to the mouth. The whole question in its last and most comprehensive phase had been presented to them by the engineer, and it meant that the capacity of the river for irrigation purposes was limited to some 1,400,000 acres. Of course that involved locking and storage works at a total cost of something like £6,500,000. It would be better to do that than to spend so much money on maternity bonuses. If the three States concerned in view of the expert recommendations, would now say they were prepared to settle the question finally, he thought they would get some assistance, financial or otherwise, from the Federal Government to enable the necessary expenditure to be incurred. The Federal Government were bound to see that the river was not drained by irrigation works in such a way as to stop navigation, and he thought a subsidy from the Commonwealth Government, to enable the whole system of locking to be carried out, would be justified in the light of the existing circumstances.

The Premier (Hon. A. H. Peake) said the Murray Waters Bill was the first measure set down this session for the consideration of the State Parliament. The scheme, happily, was not regarded as a party question, but as a national one. Mr. Glynn knew more about the law and the facts with respect to the Murray waters than any other man in South Australia, and had been the legal adviser to the State Government on that question for many years. They were delighted to hear Mr. Glynn say that the Government of which he was a member were prepared to take a hand towards the settlement of that problem by giving monetary assistance. That was the first time the Federal Government had entered into the question in such a way, and it was very gratifying to notice that the commonwealth Government regarded the matter as being something more than one of concern to New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia alone. The River Murray did not belong to any State in practicular. It was the property of the Commonwealth. In the previous week the State Government had received a message from the New South Wales Premier (Mr. Holman) inviting another conference to settle some points in connection with a matter dealt with in the Bill now before the South Australian Parliament. If that conference were held and if they could secure the presence of Mr. Glynn in the same of mind he had indicated to them that evening to give the countenance of the Commonwealth Government to the gathering, a successful settlement of the matter

[* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

could be looked for with much confidence.

THE NAVAL BASE.

A statement was made by the Minister of defence (Senator Millen) on Wednesday, in regard to the position at Cockburn Sound :—" So much has been said in course of the present debate regarding Cockburn Sound and the action recently taken with regard to work being carried on there, that possibly a statement bearing on the subject may be of some interest. Admiral Henderson recommended Cockburn Sound as the main base for the western fleet and suggested that the first work undertaken should be that of making a proper survey. The survey and exploration work was commenced sometime ago, but it had not proceeded very far before other works were put in hand; including the construction of a railway to branch from the State railway down to the point at which it is assumed the land works will be constructed. The survey and exploration work has not yet been completed. It seems obvious to me that this work should be completed before anything else is taken in hand. Either the exploration work is necessary or it is not. That it was regarded as necessary by the previous Ministry is shown by the fact that it initiated it. Clearly, then, we should know the results of the exploration and have a final determination before we can say whether the work ought to be carried out at the site provisionally selected. This does not in any way affect the question as to whether Cockburn Sound is to be the naval base or not. That question as is not involved. There is no idea to depart from Admiral Henderson's recommendation in this regard. All that I must insist upon is that the work should be put in hand in proper order and that the survey should be completed before further steps are taken.

Another point, and an important one, Senator Millen continued, is the position with regard to the two banks known as the Pamelia and Success banks. Cockburn Sound is a remarably fine sheet of water, but the entrance is barred by these two banks. Bores are now being put down to
ascertain the nature of these obstructions, and when this work is completed it will be possible to decide the best methods of getting the channel through the banks. After this has been decided it will still take considerable time, possibly four or five years, before these banks have been pierced and access to Cockburn Sound provided. Clearly, then, it is useless to start the land works until some considerable progress has been made with the task of cutting a channel through the banks referred to. I understand that it will take from 12 to 15 months to obtain the dredges necessary to attack the banks, and after that further time will be required to enable them to accomplish their purpose. The works on the shore can be completed in a much shorter period. Obviously, therefore, it is not desirable to start these works until, first of all, it has been demonstrated by the exploration and survey now going on that they are being placed in the right position. It would be useless to erect them to stand there completed but idle for a considerable period before a channel has been cut to enable vessels to enter. For the present everything necessary to complete the initial work of survey is being done. The only work that is being stopped is that which, in the judgment of the department's experts, is contingent upon the results of the exploratory bores. To sum up the position in a sentence, the work ought to proceed in proper sequence, and it is with that object in view that instructions have been given to confine the operations solely to the initial exploration. In the policy memorandum circulated when Parliament opened it was stated that an expert would be engaged to report on the various sites for naval bases. It will be one of his first duties to inspect Cockburn Sound. It should be pointed out, however, that he will not be called upon to deal with the strategical aspect, which has already been disposed of. He will look into the question solely from the point of view of engineering requirements.

NORTH-SOUTH RAILWAY AND COMMONSENSE.

Speaking at a banquet at Mount Barker on Saturday evening, the Minister of External Affairs (Hon. P. McM. Glynn) made reference to the transcontinental railway from Oodnadatta to Pine Creek. Mr. C. M. R. Dumas, the mover of the toast to which Mr. Glynn was replying, had remarked that he considered the Federal Parliament to be absolutely pledged to the construction of the line by the direct route from north to south. Mr. Glynn said the Federal Goverment had taken the matter in hand seriously. He had not appealed to his colleagues on the ground of a compact. He thought the best way to approach his colleagues was to appeal to their common sense and tell them the needs of Australia. Lord Kitchener had said that a railway from north to south was necessary in the interests of defence, and 15 years before that General Edwards had spoken of the menace which existed on account of the northern portion of Australia being unoccupied and cut off from the rest of the continent. Though the construction of the railway would be a costly undertaking, he held the opinion that an island continent like Australia must not be governed by men of faltering purpose. He thought he would be able to tell the House shortly that Mr. Lawrence, who was now engaged in putting together his notes of a flying survey of the line from north to south, realised that the old route by way of the MacDonnell Ranges was an excellent one, because of the grades and the comparative cheapness of construction. At the same time they did not wish to ignore the desires of the eastern States. He hoped to be able before long to authorise the final survey in connection with a transcontinental railway through the MacDonnell Ranges to connect with the line running south from Darwin. It would also be the aspiration of the Government to see the necessary connections made with the eastern States.

The Premier (Hon. A. H. Peake) subsequently remarked that they were glad to hear such a definite statement from Mr. Glynn; and it was pleasing to observe the sense of duty which the Federal Government felt with respect to those very big matters. The construction of the north-south railway was anticipated by South Australia, because it was a condition on which the Northern Territory was transferred to the Commonwealth. It was refreshing to hear a Minister of the Commonwealth Parliment taking the continental view. They know Mr. Glynn was capable of thinking continentally, and they were glad his Government were ready to act continentally. In the hands of such men as they now had in the Federal Government they could be confident that those big questions would be absolutely secure.

SOCIAL INSURANCE SCHEME.

The intentions of the Federal Government in connection with the question of social insurance were briefly outlined the other day by the Minister of External Affairs (Mr. Glynn), in whose hands the subject has been placed. Mr. Glynn says the working of the Imperial National Insurance Act and the amendments being made by a Bill now before the Imperial Parliament, as well as the experience of the working of insurance in European countries, should afford guidance to the best scheme possible to attain the end desired.

Speaking generally, added Mr. Glynn, the scope of the machinery of the systems in force may be described as follows :—The contributors to these schemes are usually the employed person, the employer, and the taxpayer. The amount which these different sections of the community are called upon to pay differs for the same benefit in different schemes, and also as between different benefits in the same scheme. A difference also exists in regard to the classes of benefit provided by the various schemes and as to the extent to which contribution is compulsory or voluntary. At present in Australia there are many agencies in existence supplying on a voluntary basis some measure of assistance of the kind specified, but, in addition to a certain amount of overlapping, there is, under existing conditions, a very large proportion of bread-winners not provided for by insurance. To meet these circumstances and bring about a greater degree of security for especially the more poorly paid classes of wage-earners, the Government propose to introduce at the earliest possible time a Bill to provide a scheme of social insurance for the Commonwealth of Australia. The elaboration of any such scheme on sound line necessarily involves actuarial investigation of statistical data for the Commonwealth. As the freindly societies of Australia have in the past done valuable work in providing relief for their members it is hoped by the Government that means will be found whereby it will be possible to work the proposed scheme in conjunction with these and kindred organisations on some such lines for example, as has been done in the United Kingdom in the case of the National Insurance Act of 1911. In order to ascertain what may be done in this direction, the Commonwealth Statistician has been authorised to submit to the representatives of the various friendly societies and other organisations in Australia, as well as to other persons specially interested in the matter schedules of questions designed to obtain the information necessary for the solution of the problem involved. It is trusted that the persons communicated with will cordially co-operate with the Government in this matter and that with this object in view they will furnish to Commonwealth Statistician as fully and as quickly as practicable, replies to the various questions submitted by him. The classes of benefit which are to be specially investigated at the present time are as follow:—(a) Maternity; (b) medical; (c) sickness; (d) funeral; (e) widow; (f) orphans; (g) accident, industrial or other (h) sanatorium (i) unemployment. The benefits to be actually included in the proposed scheme will be decided by the Government after a perusal of the report to be presented by the Commonwealth Statistician, and a review of the replies received to the questions submitted by him."

A.

THE ST. LEGER.

TO BE RUN AT DONCASTER TO-DAY.

It is interesting to recall that the St. Leger race was established as long ago as 1776, and received its name two years later in compliment to Colonel St. Leger. In 1776 there were only six entries and five starters, while a century later, in 1876, there were 206 entries and nine starters. The old St. Leger course at Doncaster continues to be utilised for the race, the distance being about one mile, six furlongs, 132 yards.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

The following is a list of the winners during the past decade:—

1903—Rock Sand
1904—Pretty Polly
1905—Challacombe
1906—Treutbeck
1907—Wool Winder
1908—Your Majesty
1909—Bayardo
1910—Swynford
1911—Prince Palatine
1912—Tracery

THE YEAR'S FAVOURITE.

Much has been made of the defeat of Louvois in the Breeders' St. Leger last week, although the distance was about 3 furlongs, 132 yards shorter than the big St. Leger. Rumours to the detriment of Louvois had previously been current, but apparently without foundation. On Aug. 15 the colt got cast in his box, and in consequence did no work on the following day. The next morning, too, he was confined to the home paddocks. So far as could be ascertained, however, the animal did himself no serious injury, and beyond the loss of two days, no consequences were expected. In fact, Louvois had been in harness since the season opened, and it was hoped that the few days' rest would do him good rather than harm, while if he went on without hindrance until the day of the St. Leger he would not be short of condition.

Up to the present, three promising competitors have been scratched, and popular interest becomes, thereby, naturally diminished. Shogun had been compelled to take things fairly easy of late and great things were expected of her. Day Comet was recently in the midst of a strong preparation, and if one could place implicit reliance on his doing at exercise he probably would have been greatly favoured.

Another notable withdrawal from this classic race is that of Hippeastrum who had been trained in the same stable as Day Comet.

SOME POSSIBILITIES.

The betting on Young Pegasus is now 100 to 6 against. The possibilities of the colt are great. Harry of Hereford, who will face the starter on the same odds, is also not a bad candidate. Had all gone well with White Magic, whose name is absent from the training reports, his chance should have been a very good one, indeed. Even now, in spite of the uncertainty that surrounds him, he is at least as good as any of the other probable runners. There has been a rumour that Kingsclere would supply a very dangerous candidate, but the identity of the animal is not mentioned.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(Countinued from pape 7.)

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Sir Harcourt Butler, replying to the Hon. Raja Khushalpal Singh's question regarding the creation of a local self-government in each province, said: The Local Governments consulted were not in favour of the proposal which was also not recommended by the Royal Commission on Decentralization. The Government of India do not propose to take any action in the matter.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

Sir Harcourt Butler, replying to the Hon. Mir Asad Ali's question regarding separate electorates for Hindus and Mahomedans on District and Taluk Boards and Municipalities, said: (a) The question of the separate representation of Mahomedans on Municipal and District Boards is under the consideration of the Government of India; (b) the Government of India have no information as to the relative proportion between Hindus and Mahomedans in each District, Taluk and Municipal Board in the different Provinces.

COUNCILS IN BRITISH CANTONMENT STATIONS.

Sir Reginald Craddock, replying to the Hon. Mir Asad Ali's question regarding the desirability of giving non-official representation in Legislative Councils to British Cantonment stations, said: It is the case that residents of Bangalore and Secunderabad do not take part in the elections for the Legislative Councils nor are there any members on such Councils elected by these interests. Government contemplate no change in this respect.

SETTLEMENT OF RAILWAY STRIKES.

Sir T. R. Wynne, replying to the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's question regarding the committee of arbitration to facilitate prompt settlement of railway strikes, said: The whole question of the prevention or prompt settlement of railway disputes has been engaging and still continues to engage the earnest attention of Government. Arbitration as a means of settling strikes has been duly taken into consideration.

JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE SERVICES.

Sir Reginald Craddock, replying to the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's question regarding the expenditure involved in the complete separation of judicial and executive functions, said: The remark quoted is of a general character. So far as the Government of India are aware it does not refer to any particular scheme.

SEPARATE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Sir Reginald Craddock, replying to the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's question regarding the creation of a separate judicial department, said: The distribution of business between the different departments of the Government of India is governed by the orders of the Governor-General. No change in the existing distribution is at present contemplated.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

Sir Edward Maclagan, replying Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's question regarding Bombay Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, said: No final decision has yet been arrived at on the Bombay Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

SANCTITY OF MOSQUES AND TEMPLES.

Sir Reginald Craddock, replying to the Hon. Mr. Qumrul Huda's question regarding the policy of Government towards the sanctity and sacredness of mosques and temples, said: The best known declaration of the policy of Government in this country with reference to the religious beliefs and usages of the people is contained in her late Majesty Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858, in which it was declared to be the Royal will and pleasure that none should be in anywise favoured, none molested or disquieted by reason of their religious faith or observances, that all alike shall enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law and that no interference would be made with the religious belief or worship of her Imperial Majesty's subjects. In His late Majesty King Edward the VIIth's message to the Delhi Durbar of 1903, and in the announcement by his present Majesty King George the Fifth on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar of 1911, these assurances were renewed and neither has there been any change in the policy thus laid down, nor is there any intention of introducing any changes.

ELECTIVE ELEMENT IN COUNCILS.

Sir Reginald Craddock, replying to the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's question regarding the increase of elective element in Legislative Councils, said: The Government of India have seen statements of the general character indicated. Some changes in the regulations were recently notified and no further changes are at present in contemplation by Government.

Sir Harcourt Butler, replying to the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's question regarding haj pilgrimage, said: (a) The answer is in the negative. The answers of the majority of Local Governments who were consulted on the proposals of the Bombay Government for the future regulation of the pilgrim traffic have not yet been received; (b) until they received and considered the replies of Local Governments the Government of India are unable to state what action they will take in connection with the future regulation of the pilgrim traffic as indicated in their letter of 16th May, 1913, published for general information under the Department of Education Notification No. 836, dated the 20th May, 1913. They desire to elicit the fullest expression of Mahomedan opinion on the subject.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

Sir Reginald Cradock, replying to the Hon. Mr. Acharia's question regarding the proposed amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure, said: The hon. member is referred to the answer just given to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy. The recent correspondence with Local Governments was concerned with the record of confessions prior to trial and raised two issues, firstly, whether such confessions should be recorded at all, and secondly, whether if they were recorded any additional restrictions on the procedure were required. The Government of India addressed local Governments and it would appear from the replies received that the opinions collected were mainly those of judicial and executive officers. The whole question is still under the consideration of the Secretary of State and pending the receipt of his reply the Government of India are not in a position to make any statement as to the line of future action.

OBSERVANCE OF A HOLIDAY.

Sir William Meyer, replying to the Hon. Mr. Ghuznavi's question regarding a holiday on account of the Shabi-Barat festival, said: The Government have seen the article referred to in part (a) of the hon. member's question. With reference to part (b) they have taken steps to secure the observance of the orders on the subject.

RAILWAY ENQUIRIES.

Sir T. R. Wynne, in the course of an answer to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, said: Government as at present advised do not propose to associate the non-official public with railway officers in all enquiries into railway accidents. There seems to be a general impression that an enquiry into railway accidents is left solely to the railway officers of the line on which it occurs, and that the matter ends there. I think this is a good opportunity to remove this very erroneous impression. Directly a serious railway accident occurs the railway concerned has at once to report by telegram its occurrence to the magistrate and Police Superintendent of the district, the Government Inspector and the Railway Board. Before the enquiry is held the Agent of the line reports to the Magistrate, the Police Superintendent and the Government Inspector the place and date at and on which the enquiry will be held so that they may be present. The finding of the enquiry is submitted to the Government Inspector who expresses his opinion and sends all the papers to the Railway Board. The Railway Board then carefully consider the whole case and the cause of the accident and decide what action, if necessary, should be taken to ensure improved working. The Magistrate of the district can also, if he thinks fit, independently decide to take proceedings against the railway employees concerned.

INDIA COUNCIL.

Sir Reginald Craddock, replying to the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's question regarding the proposed reconstitution of the India Council, said: The Government of India have no information beyond the reports of the statement made in the House of Lords on the 31st July last by the Secretary of State for India as to the details of the scheme for the conduct of India Office business which His Lordship contemplated nor as the procedure which he intends to follow in arriving at a decision.

PROVINCIAL SMALL CAUSE COURTS.

Sir Reginald Craddock introduced the Provincial Small Cause Courts Bill and said: The object of the measure was to exclude from the cognizance of provincial Small Cause Courts all suits for compensation for any offence. He further explained that it was proposed to modify item (j) of Article 35 in Schedule 2 of Act 9 of 1887 so as to include trespass or damage committed in the illegal or improper execution of any other legal process or search.

INSECT PESTS BILL.

Sir Edward Maclagan, in introducing Insect Pests Bill, said: The Government was addressed some years ago by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce who printed out that most other countries had protected themselves by somewhat stringent measures from the damage done to agriculture and gardening bythe introduction of destructive insects and other pests. They urged upon us that with the increase of communications the time had then come when similar precautions should be taken in India. On receipt of this representation, we consulted our experts and ascertained that in several cases disease had already been introduced along with imported material and that there were many destructive diseases in other countries which were likely to be introduced into India if no restrictions were imposed. We further ascertained from the Customs authorities that a considerable number of packages containing fruit, bulbs, roots, seeds and plants were regularity imported into India and it seemed clear that if steps were not taken to control such importations considerable loss might be occasioned to the agriculture and fruit culture of this country. Our next step was to consult the various Local Governments and through them to obtain the opinions of several Chambers of Commerce, Superintendents of Botanical Gardens and other botanical experts, fruit growers, tea and coffee growers and Planters' Associations, and their opinions upon receipt were laid before a committee of experts who then submitted definite proposals for dealing with the question. We had originally proposed to impose the necessary restrictions by a notification under the Sea Customs Act of 1878 but found that the terms of that Act did not adequately cover the case with which we had to deal. We decided, therefore, to resort to special legislation and the present bill has been accordingly prepared under which the Government is armed with the powers necessary for the purpose.

CONFERENCE IN ROME.

After preparing this Bill we ascertained that a conference was to meet in Rome in April, 1913, to discuss this very subject. We, thereupon, nominated one of our officers to attend the conference and took no further action with regard to the Bill pending the receipt of the recommendations of the conference but as the conference was afterwards indefinitely postponed it was decided to proceed with the Bill as it stood. The provisions of the Bill are based partly on the corresponding English Acts of 1877 and 1907 and partly on the Indian Livestock Inspection Act of 1898. They give the Government power to regulate or when necessary prohibit the import of specified articles which cannot be unreservedly introduced into the country without entailing a likelihood of danger to crops and gardens. This power, I need hardly say, will be used with discretion and applied only to cause where its exclusion is considered to be really necessary. In some cases we should probably require a certificate from the country of exportation that certain diseases are not prevalent in that country or in the neighbourhood where the crop was grown as the case may be and in others we shall need a license by the agricultural department in this country which would be given on satisfactory evidence as to the reliable character of the merchants from whom the stock was received. In another class of cases it will be necessary to go further, importation being confined to certain ports and arrangements being made for subjecting the suspected article to fumigation. Our object is to deal with the more injurious kinds of imports only but to deal with them effectively as to save the Indian agricultural and fruit-rearing industries as far as possible from the more serious changes of loss to which they are exposed from the present system of unrestricted importation. With this explanation, my Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to prevent the introduction into British India of any insect fungus or other pest which is destructive to crops.

COPYRIGHT ACT.

Sir Harcourt Butler, in introducing the Bill to modify and add to provision of the Copyright Act of 1911, said: My Lord, the amendment of the Indian Copyright Act of 1847 so as to bring it into conformity with modern requirements has long been considered necessary. As, however, the question of the amendment of the English Copyright Acts has been simultaneously under consideration and in a matter of this kind it is obviously desirable to secure conformity within the Empire so far as is compatible with local conditions it was thought better to await the Imperial legislation on the subject. The circumstances leading up to the passing of the Copyright Act of 1911 which came into operation in the United Kingdom on July 1st 1912 are detailed in the statement of objects and reasons. The Copyright Act of 1911 is the most important Copyright Act ever passed in England. It repeals seventeen Acts absolutely and considerable portions of other Acts and is intended so far as possible to form a code of Copyright law.

CHANGE IN ENGLISH LAW.

The chief changes effected in previously existing English law were (1) it gives Copyright generally during the life of an author and for fifty years after his death instead of for 42 years or during life and for seven years after death whichever might be the longer period; (2) it simplifies the procedure for protection of lectures and speeches; (3) it prevents an infringement of a musical composer's right by mechanical instruments such as pianolas and gramaphones and gives copy-right in certain cases to gramaphone discs and pianola rolls; (4) it also protects architectural works including any building or structure having an artistic character or any model of such building or structure in respect of such characters or design but processes or methods of constructions are not so protected. The deficiencies in the Indian Copyright law as embodied in the Indian Copyright Act of 1847 which, for instance, contained no provision for copyright in translations, photographs, sculpture and works of art generally are made good. Another important matter of principle involved in the Act is the abolition of the formality of the registration of copyright.

THE BERNE CONVENTION.

This is in accordance with the provisions of the Berne Convention and with the practice of most nations. The onus of proving that he is not aware of copyright is not thrown on the person infringing it and the necessity of registration is now done away with. Summary remedies for infringement are also provided. The Act was brought into force in India by proclamation in the *Gazette of India* on 31st October, 1912, under section 37 (2) (d) of the Act in view of difficulties that were experienced in England through the non-proclamation in India of the Acts of 1911 and having regard to the serious hardships and loss which might thereby be inflicted on English authors. Under Section 27 of the Act the legislature of any British Possession to which the Act extends is given power to modify or add to the provisions of the Act but except in so far as such modifications and additions relate to procedure and remedies they shall apply only to works the authors of which were at the time of the making of the work resident in the Possession and to works first published in the Possession. We propose as few modifications as possible in view of the desirability of securing that uniformity throughout the Empire which was advocated by the Imperial Copyright Conference of 1910.

RE-TAXATION FOR TRANSLATION

In addition to purely formal changes we propose a material retaxation with regard to translations. This is, in our opinion, necessary in view of the special linguistic conditions of India, of the variety of languages spoken and of the useful part played by translation in disseminating knowledge. We propose, therefore, that translations of works first published in India should be permitted after the expiryof fiveyears from the date of first publication but only on the condition that two years' notice of the intention to publish a translation has been given to the author. By this means we hopeadequately to safeguard the rights of the author and those of the public. The provisions of Section 19 of the English Act containing provisions as to mechanical instruments are new and is adopted in *toto* to the conditions of India. The majority of Indian melodies have not been published i.e. written in staff notation except through the medium of the phonograph. It is impossible in many cases to identify the original composer or author and the melodies are subject to a great variety of notation and tunes. In order to make it clear that in order to fall within the definition of musical work music must have been graphically represented. It is proposed to adopt mutatis mutandis the definition of the term musical work contained in the English musical Copyright Act 1902, viz; musical work means any combination of melody and harmony or either of them printed, reduced to writing or otherwise graphically produced or reproduced. The provision restricting jurisdiction to High Courts only in all civil proceedings regarding infringement of copy-right is thought desirable in view of the technicalities of the subject and the greater finality that such a tribunal will afford.

Rai Sir Ram, in supporting, welcomed the measure as it would remove many grave defects of the Act of 1847. With the safeguard of the new Act, he thought there would be more good work and numerous authors. He complained that India was not allowed to take part in the International Conference.

The Council then adjourned to the 17th instant.

WILBERD'S C. C. vs. LANTHEEN.

At a cricket match played at Goundowli. Wilberd's cricket club, Goundowli beat the Lantheen Club Morad by six wickets and 16 runs.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

MARWARI MERCHANTS CHARGED.

The sixth day's sitting of the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court was held, yesterday, Mr. Justice Davar presiding:—

The further hearing of the case in which Foolchand Harnarayen and his son, Motilal Foolchand, both Marwaris, were committed by Mr. A. H. S. Aston on charges of using as genuine a forged document and giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, was resumed before his Lordship and a common jury.

Mr. Campbell appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the complainant Ramcoover Hanmantbux; Mr. Welinkar appeared for the first accused and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia for the second accused.

The complainant as well as the accused are merchants. The second accused is the son of the first accused. The complainant borrowed a sum of Rs. 1,000 from the accused on March 23, 1909, and passed a promissory note for the amount. He also made an entry in his books regarding the transaction. The complainant received a letter from the Solicitors of the accused asking for the payment of the money, but no action was taken. On February 17, 1913, the accused filed a complaint before Mr. Kemp, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, for the recovery of Rs.1,000 and interest thereon from March 1910. When the case came on for hearing the complainant contended that the transaction was in March 1909 and the suit was, therefore, time-barred. On examination of the promissory note, which was written in the vernacular, the date of transaction had been changed from "Chaitra Shad" into "Chaitra Wad" by cleverly changing a letter and thus attempting to pass off the note as being made a year later, so as to prevent the money being lost through limitation. The Judge dismissed the suit with costs. The complainant applied for sanction to prosecute the accused, and leave was granted.

After recording the evidence and hearing the counsel for the prosecution, the Court rose for the day.

A WILL DISPUTE.

A consent decree was taken in a suit filed by Rudolph de Souza against Augustinho de Souza and others in connection with a will before Mr. Justice McLeod.

Mr. Jardine with Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Co., were for the plaintiff; the Advocate-General Strangman with Mr. Joseph Baptista, instructed by Messrs. Sunderdas and Co, appeared for the first defendant, while Mr. Jafferbhoy with Mr. Mehta, instructed by Messrs Motichand and Devidas, represented the second and third defendants.

QUESTION OF LIGHT AND AIR.

Narandas Ganji sued Dewji Khetsey Jetha and Hirabai, widow of Khetsey Jetha, for damages in respect of the loss of easement of light and air.

Mr. Kemp, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co, was for the plaintiff, while Mr. Mulla, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinsha and Co., defended.

After recording evidence, his Lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

SHORT CAUSES.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of the following short causes :—

SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

Dosabhoy Jamsetji Sethna sued Surendranath Atma Tarkhad for the recovery of Rs. 2,000 paid on a promissory note.

Mr. Kolah was for the plaintiff.

Counsel asked for a decree for Rs. 1,600 with interest at 12 per. cent per annum.

The Court passed a decree.

UNPAID CALL ON SHARES.

The Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld., sued Tricumdas Hirji.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman appeared for the plaintiffs.

It was stated that the suit was on a call on fifteen shares of the nominal value of Rs. 500 each. Those shares were issued in 1906 and the company went into liquidation in September, 1909. The defendant upto then paid only Rs. 1,875 in respect of calls. The defendant did not pay one instalment of Rs. 125 made in the resolution. Counsel, therefore, asked for a decree for Rs. 1,875 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum.

His Lordship passed a decree.

SUIT AGAINST EXECUTORS.

In the suit filed by Canji Mulji against Lakman Kisan Kelker and others, the Hon. Mr. Strangman appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Munshi defended.

Mr. Munshi stated that the defendants were the executors of a certain charity and prayed that the suit should be transferred into the long Causes list.

The Court passed an order of injunction against the defendants.

A CLAIM ADMITTED.

Shivji Soonderji sued Soni Abhechund Thakersey and others for the recovery of Rs. 5,675.

Mr. Khandalawalla represented the plaintiff, while the defendants appeared in person.

It was submitted that the suit was filed by the plaintiff as the administrator of the estate of Haridas Madhavji The claim was due to the estate by the defendants.

The defendants admitted the claim and the Court ordered them to pay Rs. 1,000 in a month and then Rs 200 in monthly instalments. If they failed to pay the instalments, the whole decree would then be executed.

ANOTHER PROMISSORY NOTE CASE.

Maneckji Ardeshir Libbowalla sued C. H. Dalal Brothers for the recovery of Rs. 1,500 advanced to the defendants on a promissory note.

Mr. R. J. Mody appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendants were absent.

His Lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff with interest and costs.

RECOVERY OF VALUE OF TIMBER.

Maneckji Ardeshir Libbowalla sued Jehangir Rustomji Wadia for the recovery of Rs. 2,820.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Chitre defended.

Counsel for the plaintiff said that the suit was for the recovery of the value of timber supplied to the defendant.

The defendant admitted the claim, and his Lordship passed a decree.

POLICE COURTS.

A DISHONEST EMPLOYEE.

Vanmali Jivan, a Hindu, was placed by the Deputy Inspector Sargun before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 778 belonging to Mathuradas Visram, piece-goods merchant, in Muljee Jetha Market.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai, pleader, appeared for the complainant and Mr. Kanga appeared for the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty and the magistrate sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default three months' further rigorous imprisonment. If the fine was paid, Rs. 300 was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

A MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

Kuber Ooderam, a Brahmin, was fined Rs. 30 yesterday by Mr G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, for not taking proper care of a monkey belonging to him.

On the evening of the 2nd instant the three children of Deputy Inspector Sutton went out for a walk at Chowpathi and the monkey bit one of them.

PASSING SILVER FOR GOLD COINS.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Smith charged a young Mahomedan, named Adam Siddik, doing business as a dyer, with cheating three persons by fraudulently passing silver coins for gold ones.

It appeared that on the 2nd instant the accused went to the shop of one Pranjivan Dayal, a cloth merchant, and purchased a piece of cloth worth eight annas. He gave the shopkeeper a sovereign and the balance of Rs. 14-8 was returned to him. After taking the money the accused asked for the return of the sovereign saying that he had change with him. He took the sovereign back, but then said he did not require it and that he would give it back. In returning the coin, however, he dropped a half-rupee piece into the hand of the shopkeeper. The shopkeeper discovered the trick and handed him over to the police.

The police subsequently found that the accused had similarly duped two other shopkeepers.

The accused pleaded guilty, and the magistrate, considering his youth, dealt with him leniently. On the first charge, he was sentenced to two days' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30. On the other two he was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 45.

BOGUS MILITARY OFFICER.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY A EUROPEAN.

Superintendent Sullivan, of the C.I.D., appeared before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and applied for an extradition warrant against a man who, he said, was passing under different aliases, namely Capt. R. S. Harrison, of the Royal Artillery, Capt. R. S. Eltop, of the 16th Bussars, and also as the Hon. N Stokes. The warrant applied for was on a charge of cheating brought against him by Inspector Morris, of the C. I. D., on a complaint by a French Jewess, named Germie Make.

Mr. Sullivan in applying for the warrant said that the accused was at present under arrest in the Mysore State. He became acquainted with the complainant at Madras and told her that he was an officer in the Army, that his regiment was stationed in South Africa and that he being on furlough had come out to India for a trip. He afterwards promissed to marry her and borrowed monies from her. They then went to Pondicherry. There he told her that he had received a letter from his solicitors in Bombay stating that he would shortly get £500 which had been raised on his London estate and made her pay him all her money and jewellery. When he found that nothing more could be got out of her, he sent her to Bombay. After arriving in Bombay she sent the accused various amounts by post, on false representations by the accused.

It was said that the complainant had been mulcted in a sum of £27 on one occasion, Rs. 500 on another, jewellery worth about Rs. 1,000, and several other items besides.

The evidence of several prosecution witnesses having been recorded, the magistrate said that a *prima facie* case had been made out, and issued an extradition warrant bailable for Rs. 1,000, in two sureties.

CALCUTTA.

(Continued from page 6.)

caught the occasion to reel off one his stock political speeches, dragging in once more the gifts of Palit and Ghose, which are to regenerate Bengal from an economic point of view. Lord Carmichael, when in the humour, can return fustian for fustian, and he was certainly in the humour, yesterday. Nevertheless he did in his pawky way drive in one home-truth, namely that the vakeels who made so much money out of the litigious propensities of their countrymen, would be doing a greater service to humanity, and be achieving a higher patriotism, if instead of lending money at a high rate of interest, they put it into industrial enterprises. The audience winced for it was largely composed of notorious money lenders, who had had made their fortunes at the Bar. I was talking to one of these gentlemen not long ago, and he warmly defended the usury in which he was up to the neck. He said that there was no certitude of profit in commercial undertakings, whereas money lent on the mortgage of property, was always a splendid investment. There is no doubt about that. It is the explanation of so many zemindaries falling into the hands of vakeels of no class whatever.

SPORTS IN POONA.

FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, Sept. 9.

The Dorsets and Sherwood Foresters met this evening in the second round of the Divisional Football Tournament. The game was closely contested throughout, and was followed with the greatest interest, especially as neither side was able to score during the whole period of play. Extra time was then given and the Dorsets scored one goal, thus winning the match.

CALCUTTA TRADES CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

In the final round of the competition for the Indian Football Association Trades Challenge Cup last evening the Aryans, who had by far the best of the game, defeated the Measures by 3 goals to love.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

AUSTRALIA'S POLICY LAUDED.

The following messages, which appear in he Australian papers are later than the ail :—

London, Aug. 25.

An article on the defence of the Empire, ublished in to-day's "Morning Post," omplains of the chaotic condition of the ea defences. It points out that Australia lone is carrying out her part of the scheme y which Australia, New Zealand, and anada were to co-operate with England n the Empire's defence in the Pacific. ngland has not fulfilled her promise regard- g the China station, and has retained the attleship "New Zealand" for defence in the orth Sea. New Zealand alone of the ominions enters heartily into the policy f a central navy, and even she prefers her wn ship in her own neighbourhood.

"We are faced with the hard fact," de- ares the "Post," "that Australia is the ominion having the most show for its val policy. Possibly the local navy idea is sound from a strategic standpoint, but ustralia is doing what she proposed to do ith thoroughness, proving that the local avy is the idea which gets things done. ride in possessing a navy is an incentive hich contribution to a central fund does ot supply. Perhaps it is well to reconcile rselves to the idea of an Empire, based t on centralisation, but on alliance for defence of common ideals, liberties, and erests, and based on equality. The ly feasible policy of co-operation is the ping of that policy to the interests of all partners of the Empire. The Empire fence plan of 1909 is worthy of reconsi- ration and re-adoption. If the Prime nister of Canada and his colleagues base ir naval policy on this plan, they may use the same effective enthusiasm that see doing big things in Australia."

Cape Town, Aug. 25.

A notable speech was delivered at Satur- 's banquet to the Australian naval itors by Mr. Schreiner, formerly Premier Cape Colony. He hoped the day was t far distant when the Imperial Council uld become an established fact ; when e problems of Empire could be laid be- e a common council of the Mother Coun- and the Dominions. Then they could t to know more of each other's needs and cumstances, and this was essential to ep up the spirit of Empire. South frica was true to the ideal of the Empire, d although possessing her own peculiar oblems, recognised its responsibilities in gard to the navy. He emphasised the et that the separate navies of Canada d Australia did not indicate a desire to vide from the motherland in Imperial atters.

AUSTRALIA'S NAVY.

Capetown, Aug. 23.

The visit of the Commonwealth warships Australia" and "Sydney" was yesterday lebrated by further popular festivities. The ustralia was visited by 3,400 children om all parts of Cape Colony, including a mber of Dutch children brought down om the far western province by the South rican Navy League, which undertook all angements.

In the afternoon Australian residents of pe Colony to the number of 800 paid a ecial visit to the Commonwealth warship d presented to them two flags—the nion Jack and the Commonwealth flag— rought and embroidered by the Australian dies of Capetown.

In welcoming the local Australians dmiral Patey said : "We are all proud of is fine ship and the new fleet to which it longs, and I have a firm belief in their ture. You can do no better service to ustralia and the Empire than by studying e naval question. Then, having a clear ew of the necessity of naval defence, do l you can to further it in every way."

The crews of the warships were entertain- at dinner by the Administrator of Cape olony (Sir F. de Waal) in the grounds of e Premier's official residence, Grootschur, hich was given to South Africa by the late cil Rhodes.

Presiding at this dinner, Sir F. de Waal, ho is a Dutch Afrikander, spoke in en- usiastic terms, of the Imperial navy, and id he was glad to see Australia training r own people to the sea. "If the old n were ever attacked," he concluded, he hair of the young lion cubs would t only stand on end, but their teeth uld be used.

Capetown, Aug. 24.

Last evening, a distinguished company embled in the dining-room of the Houses Parliament, where an official dinner was ven in honour of Admiral Patey and his ficers. Over two hundred covers were laid,

THE MEXICAN TROUBLE.

FOREIGN PRESSURE ON HUERTA.

Washington, Aug. 23.

With respect to the situation in Mexico, ich is causing much anxiety in the ited States, it is reported that England, nce, and Japan, are all bringing pressure ear on General Huerta, Provisional sident of Mexico, in order to secure a ceful settlement of the present em- glio.

Mr. Woodrow Wilson will, in a Presi- tial address to Congress, on Tuesday, nounce definitely the policy which the ited States will pursue in Mexican airs.

MORE FIGHTING.

Mexico City, Aug. 23.

Fighting between the Federalists and the nstitutionalists continues with unabated rulence. Nine encounters have taken ace recently, and the Federals claim them l as victories. The official reports state at the situation of the Republic has great- improved, and that the rebels are dis- artened. In three of the fights, it is al- ged 175 rebels were killed, while the Fed- l loss only amounted to eight.

The rebels, however, control the country und about the city, and 1,000 more are arching up to reinforce them. At Mon- va, in Coahuita, the Federal troops are orted to be beleaguered and partially cut but General Mass is trying to relieve em.

JEWEL THIEVES' TRUST.

London, Aug. 23.

English, French, and American, detectives ve, for some weeks, been making strenu- s efforts to trace the £150,000 necklace hich last month mysteriously disappeared hile in transit from Mr. Salamons, in aris, to Mr. Mayer, in London.

The "Daily Citizen" states that though e necklace has not been recovered the detectives have discovered the existence of an International Jewellery Thieves' Trust. This organisation includes among its members some really scientific thieves, and it has a network of agencies throughout the world for the disposal of stolen jewels. In one case it was ascertained that five valuable pearls, stolen a year ago, were sold only three months since in a prosperous Australian mining town.

The French police believe that the agents of this Thieves' Trust have been busy recently in Wellington, New Zealand.

MARCONI PROJECTS.

London, Aug. 23.

A general meeting of the Marconi Company was held yesterday. Signor Marconi, who presided, announced that the company would shortly imitiate a cheaper system of wireless communication between South America, Europe, the United States, and other parts of the world. He hoped also to be soon enabled to give interesting information about a new subsidiary Marconi Company in Australia.

Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, one of the company's directors, stated that the day was not far distant when passengers in ocean-going ships would be able before breakfast every morning to exchange wireless telephone messages with their friends ashore.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

The Hague, Aug. 23.

The Peace Congress at The Hague has passed a resolution recommending France and Germany to become reconciled and agree on a limitation of armaments.

The Congress also decided to urge that the dispute between the United States and England in respect to preferential tolls on the Panama Canal be submitted to The Hague International Arbitration Court, if not settled diplomatically by the two countries immediately concerned.

The Hague, Aug. 24.

The Peace Congress has resolved that its next congress shall be held at Vienna in 1914.

The Hague, Aug. 25.

The International Peace Congress at the Hague, over which Earl Grey presides, has adopted an unique flag. It carries seven stripes, of the seven colours of the rainbow merging into white. The flag thus symbolises the union of the different nations of the earth into one harmonious world federation, as the seven prismatic colours blend into pure white.

A FATAL FIGHT.

Los Angeles, Aug. 23.

The fight in the Vernon arena, in which Jess Willard knocked out Young yesterday has had a fatal sequel. Young was so badly hurt that he was taken to an hospital, where the surgeons decided that an operation was necessary to relieve cerebral hemorrhage caused by the knock-out blow.

Young succumbed under the operation, and now Willard and all concerned in promoting the fight have been arrested on a charge of manslaughter.

NEW DIRIGIBLE BALLOON.

Milan, Aug. 24.

Delegates of the British Aviation Department have witnessed here trials of the Rollamin dirigible balloon, which is said to combine the advantages of both the rigid and the non-rigid types. The delegates have arranged for the construction of a Rollamin dirigible for the British Government.

A PIRATE'S HOARD.

Pensacola (Florida), Aug. 23,

The buried treasure of some one of the pirates who a century ago haunted the bays and coasts of Florida has been unearthed at Everglade Bayou.

Charles Villars, a labourer, working for a contractor on the coast there, discovered, sunk in shallow water, an iron chest, which when opened was found to contain Spanish doubloons and other gold coin to the value of £10,000.

POSTAL WORKERS.

London, Aug. 23.

A joint conference of the delegates of the Postal Workers' Associations has denounced as insufficient the increases in pay which the Asquith Ministry propose to give. The conference has declared that the Government is merely juggling with the position, and request it to relieve the acute and dangerous situation without delay.

MEAT SCARCITY.

London, August 24.

The British Board of Agriculture has issued a report calling attention to the notable shrinkage in the meat supply of the world. The report states that the meat supplies of Britain from oversea do not show an adequate expansion, The quantity of meat received from the United States has decreased by 3,750,000cwt. as compared with 1907. She imports from Canada have fallen 500,000cwt. The supplies from New Zealand show no expansion, and practically increased quantities of meat are coming only from Australia and Argentina.

IN BRIEF.

Rome, Aug. 23.

A whole family has been massacred by Sicilian brigands near Palermo. A well-to-do land-owner was suspected by a band of outlaws in his neighbourhood of giving information of their moments to the Carabineri. The brigands in revenge attacked his house and murdered the man, his wife their four sons, and their only daughter.

London, Aug. 23.

Yesterday, 1,500 employees of Napier's automobile factory at Acton, near London, struck work. The trouble has arisen because the proprietors of the works have altered their method of paying workmen bonuses for time gained in certain classes of work.

Cape Town, Aug. 23.

Driving a Clement Talbot automobile, Mr. Chaplain yesterday raced the express train from Durban in Natal to Johannesburg in the Transvaal. The distance is 482 miles, and the automobile won by 40 minutes.

San Francisco, Aug. 23.

The Petaluma (California) city Council has adopted a by-law for the regulation of public dancing. The "tango," "turkey trot," "bunny," and other freak dances are prohibited under a penalty of £10 for each breach of the by-law.

NO PAINS—NO GAINS. But what do you gain if you have pain in any part of your body—be it headache, backache, rheumatism, neuralgia or pain in the joints or muscles? Certainly in that case you really gain if you take pains to get a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB from your Chemist. It gives relief in a rub. See that you get PAIN-RUB and no substitute to avoid disappointment. Of all Stores and Chemists.

THE ARMY AS IT IS.

THE SUBALTERN.

HIS PAY AND PROSPECTS.

(By Major Philip Trevor.)

The British public is neither unjust nor ungenerous, and it has only to be convinced of the dangerous inadequacy of the subaltern's pay and the practical hopelessness of his prospects to assent to an improvement in both. We are not a military nation, and not one educated person in a hundred knows by personal experience anything of either the domestic or the official life of the young officer. It is the old story. In time of peace the soldier is forgotten ; in time of war he is necessarily out of sight—so far, at least, as his countrymen are concerned. It is, then, ignorance that bars the way to betterment.

It is indeed quite extraordinary how very little the average civilian knows about the pay and prospects of the soldier—and of the subaltern in particular. I put the subaltern first because it is now a recognised military axiom that he is the most important of all military personages. The non-commissioned officer used to be called the backbone of the British Army—and rightly so. In the pre-scientific days among all military requirements discipline ranked an easy first, and in no army in the world was dicipline so throughly and so consistently maintained as in the British Army. For that reason it could always be relied upon in the field. British generals might err, but it was always possible to repair error, because in the famous words of Buller, "the men were splendid."

Scientific military developments have altered military requirements. And the officer—that is to say the subaltern—is now brought into much closer touch with his men. The noncommissioned officer, though in certain particulars his importance had been increased, is not the buffer that he used to be. He is just a high-grade and intelligent soldier; but the officer—the subaltern—deals direct with the rank and file.

Now most people know that the line. subaltern's pay is 5s 3d a day. Yet to very few does this little item of military knowledge convey anything practical. Gentle maiden aunts are still uncontradicted when they tell you how "My nephew Tom kept himself entirely on his pay, and always sent money home to his poor mother." Similarly the City merchant who says, subaltern's pay, indeed!—barely enough to settle his wine and cigar bill, gets a thoughtless "Quite so" from his hearers. As usual the truth is betwixt and between, and as usual both the original uncompromising statements are hopelessly inaccurate. No subaltern can live on his pay—to say nothing of sending some of it home to his mother. Very seldom has a subaltern a wine and cigar bill at all.

TIME AND MONEY.

But by King's regulations a subaltern is compelled to live in the mess—mess dinner is a parade and you are ordered to dress specially for it; also by King's regulations an officer whose monthly mess bill has not been paid by the seventh day of the following month is to be reported to the War Office, with a view to consideration as to whether his further retention in the Army is desirable. For no other military shortcoming or offence is there this severe automatic treatment. It comes then to this. The subaltern's first duty is to pay back to the War Office—and to pay it instantly, too—a sum of money in excess of that which he receives for his services. Beg, borrow, or steal it, he must get that money somehow. It is his official insurance premium, and the penalty for allowing it to lapse or to be indeed in arrears is official extinction. He may not say: "I will live frugally and carefully in a small lodging and wear cheap clothes. I will undertake that neither my health nor my military duties shall suffer in consequence and I am willing to pay the penalty—any penalty you like to inflict—if they do suffer." The answer is : "No ; you shall live in a way that most of you think is unnecessarily extravagant, and you shall wear clothes of a kind that everyone is convinced is wantonly extravagant. We will call the tune and you shall play the piper. It is necessary for the Army that it should be advertised. That kind of advertisement we find by experience is the best ; and why should the country pay for it so long as we can get a sufficient supply of suitable officers, who are willing to give us their money as well as their time and services ?"

I am bound to say that as a business man the latter argument appeals to me. For the laws of supply and demand are inexorable.

There is a strong case to be made in favour of having for your Army officers young men of private means. That system has answered splendidly in the diplomatic service, and to get the best out of your young military officer it is necessary that the glory of his profession, and not the bogey of the butcher and the baker, should be constantly before his eyes. In his case the financial point of view should never obtain. But, if we think that, let us say so boldly and frankly. A poor man with a faultless knowledge of municipal life would be told quite bluntly that he could not be elected Lord Mayor of London.

OFFICIAL FICTION.

Why should not the Secretary for War say in his place in the House : "We regard the possession of small private means as essential for a young Army officer, and we can get a suitable and sufficient supply of these young men." He dare not say such a thing. The democratic spirit of the age would rise in revolt against such a statement, and the Government on behalf of which the speaker made that utterance would be irretrievably damaged. And so, instead of this merciful bluntness, the cruel system of official innuendo is adopted.

To the civilian paterfamilias it is conveyed by every species of hint and by suave political evasion of the truth that the young subaltern can just manage to do on his pay if only he is careful. This—perhaps the cruellest of all official lies—is nothing short of a wicked incitement to rob every Peter in order to pay the Government Paul. This mess bill must be paid, whatever else happens Nowa mess bill cannot be less than £9 a month, and a subaltern's pay is £8. Moreover, compulsory military demands are not satisfied by the payment of the mess bill There is a soldier-servant, washing, repairs, etc., to say nothing of civilian clothes and incidential expenses.

I can hear some common-sense Englishman say, "Very well, then. I am very sorry you can't afford to make your boy a soldier, but, if there are lots of fellows who can, and there is a suitable and sufficient supply of these young men, that's good enough for me as a taxpayer.

But is it? I am not quite sure. The country surely has no real hold upon such a class as that. Suppose the War Office annoy them, and the answer is "This is not good enough for me. I can afford to leave, and leave I shall." We know quite well that it does not ever pay to employ men who can afford to look upon their employment merely as a pleasant occupation, to be given up when it ceases to be pleasant. And, if the War Office were to say, "We will not allow you to resign," we know the kind of service they would get from men detained against their will.

No; you cannot officer your Army in that way. The labourer must be worthy of his hire, but he must need his hire, too.

PROSPECTS "NIL."

It follows, then that if you are to have poor men to serve you, you must either make theirpay sufficient at least to rank as a living wage, or their prospects such as will enable them to endure initial strain. The University is expensive, but the man who takes a first class is provided for to all intents and purposes. The hospitals are expensive, but the clever young doctor, when once qualified, can make his way. I could easily multiply analogies. Now let us see how the subaltern stands. He cannot possibly live on his pay. What are his prospects? The simple and strictly truthful answer is "nil." That is the most serious consideration of all. We understand the apprentice system in England—they understand it even better in Germany—and we approve of it, because we know that in nine cases out of ten it means practical success for the industrious apprentice. For a number of years you pay your apprentice's master a sum of money on your son's behalf, and your son, in addition, gives him his services. Only (ill-health apart) when your son is very idle or very stupid is that money wasted. That son, in fact, has prospects —real, legitimate, practical prospects. It is not a lottery, in which you are backing a 1,000 to 1 chance.

But what is the prospect of the subaltern apprentice? He gives his services, he hands his pay back in the form of a mess bill, and you (his father) pay something for him, too. I repeat, his prospects are "nil." It is a simple, sober fact, that it matters nothing to that young man how well or how industriously he does his daily work. We are all agreed that the system of penalty and reward is the only possible system in all great human undertakings. Why, then, should the British Army be supposed to be immune from the inexorable working of the greatest of all human laws? For in our Army the penalty is negligible, and the reward is, I repeat, "nil." it is extremely easy to do the minimum required of you —assuming that you do not get drunk or "cheek" your colonel—and to avoid getting turned out. Doing the maximum produces disillusionment, with hopeless cynicism to follow.

HOPE DEFERRED.

Even if they honestly wish to reward the extra-deserving subalterns, our military authorities have no means of doing so. Nominally there is such a thing as "accelerated promotion" ; practically there is not. I will quote a strong but by no means an unusual case. I know of a gunner subaltern who has been strongly recommended for accelerated promotion by three successive commanding officers. He is as near getting it now as he was half a dozen years ago. He is of an inventive turn of mind, and he is inordinately industrious, too. Hope deferred has made his heart sick. A knowledge of his abilities has reached a large firm of ordnance manufacturers, and the country will, I think, lose that young man's services. He will go into civilian life to invent guns which will be purchased by foreign Governments—possibly by our friends the Germans. If this budding genius has no chance of preferment under our military system, what chance has a young man who has as much industry, the same amount of character, but less inventive ability? The hopeless word "nil" is the reply.

Kitchener, who, by the way, is one of bravest men who ever lived, owed his advancement to the quick eye and keen insight of a great civilian. He won his laurels unhandicapped by the soldering rules and customs by which our War Office restrict the men serving under it. Of our other well-known generals everyone owed his fame to the fact that, as a subaltern, he won the V. C. Wolseley, it is true, went to his grave without the privilege of writing the magic letters after his name. But three times before he was 20 was he mentioned in despatches for deeds of exceptional—I had almost said mad—gallentry. Roberts, Wood, and Buller wore the cross as subalterns. White had nearly thirty years service ere he twice won it in three weeks. Till then he was a neglected regimental officer, with no prospect but retirement as a lieutenant-colonel. Yet those who knew him best always knew how essentially a soldier he was. At last came the chance for the display of personal courage. A V. C. followed; the rest was easy.

The subaltern knows all this. His prospects in the Army are the prospects of a man who takes a ticket in Hamburg lottery or invests in the Calcutta Sweep. In no other profession or calling can you find an analogy with the life of the young Army officer between the ages of 20 and 30.

A QUESTION FOR THE PUBLIC.

These are the days of the hoisting of youth. In bygone times headmasters, judges, and bishops in particular were well stricken in years. We have changed even that, and to-day "Too old" not "Too young" is the general disqualification. A man, then, is made or marred between the ages of 20 and 30. I speak with diffidence in regard to the Navy, but, leaving the Navy out of the question, I say, with but fear of contradiction, that in no other calling than that of the Army do you deliberately say to a young man : "Be your ability, character, and iudustry what they may, you shall not move on or move up. You shall wait till enough people have died or retired."

I wonder if the ordinary civilian realises how impossibe it is for the subaltern to be advanced. The thing sounds so incredible that he declines to believe it. And so, when he meets the subaltern hunting, or shooting, or fishing, he says compalcently : "Ah, that's why this young man doesn't get on in the Army ; he isn't sticking to his job !" How little he knows ? If advancement is denied him, the subaltern may as well live pleasantly with his fellows and his superiors. He knows quite well that the way to do that is not to pore over red books in his quarters in his spare time.

After all, what is you Army officer ? His is (specially your subaltern) a man with a small retaining fee paid annually. He has learnt his work—all that he can learn of it in peace time. He will cheerfully risk his life for you when war is declared. Meanwhile he waits ; and is he to be blamed for making the waiting time (which often means his whole official life) as pleasant as his private means allow?

But it is for the British public to consider whether an army conducted on these lines is suitable to modern requirements. Also, it is a matter for fathers to consider. If you can give your boy a moderate allowance (and he sees nothing derogatory to his manhood in accepting it), why, then, a British regiment is ideal for the training of character. But if you are poor and your son is both ambitious and industrious, there is no honest calling in the world which from your point of view and his is not preferable to that much misunderstood institution—the British Army—"Daily Telegraph."

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

NINE YEARS TO MAKE A LAW.

The Australian Navigation Bill has just received the Royal Assent, after being before Parliament for nine years.

SHOOTING THE LAWYER.

Dr. Mehl, a lawyer, with a large practice at Gaben, Prussia, was shot and dangerously wounded by a client named Stohr, who then killed himself. Dr. Mehl had lost a case in which Stohr claimed damages against a doctor,who had, he alleged, operated unskilfully on him, and in revenge determined to kill the lawyer.

FATAL FALL FROM A BUNK.

Two deaths in two days on board the mail steamer "Nigeria" were reported on the vessel's arrival at Plymouth from West Africa. During the voyage Dr. P. F. Foram, aged thirty-four, who had been employed by the Government to study sleeping sickness in Southern Nigeria, was found dead in his cabin, having apparently fallen from his bunk and broke his neck. This occurred on the day after the death from black-water fever of Mr. P. Mulvaney, who, formerly played in the Bolton Wanderers' football team.

PRINCESS MARY'S COOKERY.

Delightful weather was being experienced in mail weak on Upper Deeside, and the most was being made of it by the King and his guests at Balmoral Castle. On the Monday the King, with Princess Mary, Princes Albert, Henry and George and Lord Rosebery, motored to Loch Muick, and enjoyed several hours' trout fishing. A good basket was obtained. The party lunched at the Loch side atmid-day ain gipsy fashion, says the "Daily Mail," o fire being l ighted and several of the newly-taken trout cooked by Princess Mary.

BARRACKS TRAGEDY.

Captain Eisenkolb, Countess Marie Bolza, a beautiful Hungarian woman, and another officer were shot in a Vienna barracks by a soldier servant, a Bosnian named Rajko Janobovitch. The countess was visiting Captain Eisenkolb at his quarters in the barracks when the tragedy occurred. She was shot through the heart ; the captain was wounded so severely that he died. The other officer was wounded when he went to their assistance. Afterwards the soldier threw himself from a window of the officers' quarters and was picked up unconscious. The exact circumstances of the tragedy were unknown, for neither the wounded officer nor the assailant had recovered sufficiently to be able to speak.

THE BLACKBERRY SEASON.

The first pickings of Kentish blackberries arrived at Covent Garden in mail week. Owing to the limited quantity prices were high, but the fruit was of full size and good quality. The earliest blackberries arrived at the market more than a week before, but did not command a very ready sale. The lack of rain and absence of shunshine had made fruit backward. Market was receiving thousands of baskets of tomatoes from Holland, and the fruit was selling below English prices.

MISSING SPANISH OFFICER.

A massage from Madrid says that at the end of the last engagement with the rebels in Morocco it was found that Captain Carsini, an infantry officer, who had behaved with great gallantry during the fighting, was massing.

A long and difficult, but furitless, search for him was made, in spite of the harassing tactics of the rebels, and it is supposed, that Captain Carsini must have fallen into a ravine.

A fresh search for the missing officers has been ordered.—Reuter.

TITANIC DISASTER RECALLED.

Mrs. Clinch-Smith, a well-known American lady who had been for a number of years resident in Paris has died at Leysin (Switzerland). There was a tragedy in the life of Mrs. Clinch-Smith. She and her husband had been living apart for a considerable time, when, at his wife's request, Mr. Clinch-Smith came to Europe. Domestic differences were amicably settled, and the husband decided to return to New York and find a house before Mrs. Smith's homecoming. He booked by the ill-fated 'Titanic' and was one of the victims of the di-aster. The terrible happening grievously affected the widow, who never recovered from the shock.

REAL GOLDEN WEDDING.

A message from British Guiana says :—

In the early days of the gold rush of California and Australia we used to hear of extravagant excesses on the part of the lucky miners. The same thing is taking place in this colony just now in a district on the Cuyuni River. "Fossickers" (men who search for gold with spade and bucket) have been finding large quantities of gold, mostly in nuggets. One of them recently to celebrate his luck got married, calling it a "golden wedding." Many of the guests literally blazed with ornaments of raw gold. Across the gate was erected triumphal arch from the centre of which hung a large nugget. Another, who had only been married a few years, decided he must celebrate a "silver wedding," and so spent a large sum on silver ware.

AN INDIAN'S COURTESY.

The other day, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," I told of a very graceful act in Somersetshire. A lady of much charm, who is a strong vegetarian, on leaving a village where she had been living received among other flittle gifts from the villagers a beautiful bunch of roses from the local butcher. To-day an Oxford correspondent records another graceful act. It took place on the Cherwell at Oxford. A punt with the usual Eights Week cargo of charming girls was passing under Magdalen Bridge, and, as everybody knows, the river takes a turn just there which is rather awkward because the construction of the bridge arches prevents a clear view of the river. The punt ran full into a Canadian canoe in which an Indian undergraduate was enjoying the day by himself. He was shot violently into the water. He rose dripping, trod water, and recovered his straw hat in order to place it on his head, remove it with something as near a bow as his situation allowed, and apologise to the ladies for inconveniencing them.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

THE THRESHER POET.

In last week's "Notes and Queries" Mr. Frederic Turner revives the memory of one of those poets whose names, when they seem to have been entirely forgotten, have a curious knack of unexpectedly turning up again. This is Stephen Duck, the thresher poet. In his youth Duck wrought in the fields at 4s. 6d. a week. He had a fancy for books and the luck to strike good ones. He wrote verse, was patronised by the clergy, and befriended by Spence, of the "Anecdotes." His poems were read to Queen Caroline, and the advertisement sent the volume through seven editions. The Queen also gave him a pension of £30 and a house on Richmond Green, giving a satirist occasion to write—

> O Duck, preferred by bounteous Queen,
> To cackle verse on Richmond Green;
> Wild duck in genius, you on high
> Soar with bold wing; our rhyming fry
> Are tame ones and not made to fry.

After having been for some time librarian to the Queen, he took orders and became a papular peacher, and finally, after having been thrice married, flung himself, at the age of 51, in a fit of dejection into the Thames at Reading.

ANNUAL COMMEMORATION.

The causes that from time to time revive the memory of Duck are chiefly three. One of these is that which gives occasion to Mr. Turner's letter. Mr. Turner has chanced upon a volume of Duck's life and poems containing several pages of notes on the poet by Isaac Reed, and a series of newspaper cuttings relating to him. Now, as Reed was a purveyor of biographical information for the purpose of Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," it is arguable that Duck narrowly escaped inclusion in a book which people are in no hurry to let die. Another is that no editor of the poet Gray can afford to overlook a certain parallelism between a passage in the thresher poet's "Midsummer Wish" and a verse in the "Ode on a Distant Prospect." The description in both of boys swimming does not seem much to go upon, but many are of Mr. Turner's opinion that if Gray's had been the prior publication Duck would not have escaped the charge of plagiarism. Finally, Duck is perpetually commemorated at his birthplace in Wiltshire, and that in a most unusual way. The first Lord Palmerston left land the yearly rental of which, about £2, was to be devoted to an annual banquet in memory of Duck, to the threshers of the village. There are no flailmen now; so the scope has been widened, but to this day the banquet is held, and the oldest guest wears a hat trimmed with duck's feathers surmounted by the figure of a thresher with a flail, and is for the evening called Duck.

HUMOUR OF PAUL DE KOCK.

A correspondent writes—Mr. Laurence Irving is no doubt right when he remarks that much of Dostoivesky's humour is national and requires special analysis. On the other hand, much of it is quite direct in its appeal, and one of the finest flashes of his wit occurs in that passage of the Idiot in which Aglaia tells Myshkin how she stood up to her parents. 'I told them straight out that I understood everything, all sorts of words; that I'm not a little girl that I read two novels of Paul de Kock two years ago, so as to find out everything Maman almost fainted when she heard me. Now, an ingenue may find out a good deal from the novels of Paul de Kock—and from his farces too, for that matter,—but, two to find out 'everything,' is a delightful over-estimate, and, occurring in its serious context, creates a vastly entertaining moment. The allusion to Paul de Kock, moreover, so far dates the 'Idiot.' From it we would know, even if we did not know it from other sources, that the book was written prior to 1871, for in that year Kock died and his books seemed to go out of existence with him, so that no one troubles now about La Dame aux Trois Corsets' 'Mon Voisin Raymond,' or 'La Demoiselle d' Cinquieme.' He was, however, in his day an immensely prolific author—his collected works run to ninety volumes,—and, although no one ever mistook him for a great writer, yet he had, what every writer is sure to have who possesses the gift of laughter—especially if it is the 'gros rire'—a vast popularity so that in France, England and Russia, his books went like hot cakes. Moreover, he had some reputation as a song-writer, and in 'Flon, Flon, Flon Lariradondaine' we see the sort of song he wrote. He would adapt a popular tune and set to it such words—sometimes cynical, sometimes a trifle sentimental, but always amusing—as with a little bit of make-up, a little bit of acting and a little bit of patter—in some cases the patter is supplied,—would admirably fill out a turn upon the variety stage. Their place, in consequence, was the cafe concert, but they were sung in the streets also and found their way into the drawing-rooms. When one of them 'Ma Lisette quittons nous' was ascribed to Beranger, Kock was a proud man although he protested that the name Lisette was the only thing that suggested Beranger, and humorously commented, 'Numerus stultorum est infinitus.

JEREMY TAYLOR.

Jeremy Taylor was christened the 15th August, 1613, so a few weeks ago we must have passed the third centenary of the birth of him who is one of the chief glories of the English pulpit "Holy Dying" is not, it is said, so popular a book as it was half a century ago, but that is only because John Bull is at present either too much engaged in improving things in this world to have much time to prepare himself for the next, or is engrossed in his amusements and has no fancy to "infuse a bunch of myrrh into the festival goblet, and, after the Egyptian manner, serve up a dead man's bones at a feast." Moreover, ideals of style change, and the prose that is being hammered out to-day is more homely and utilitarian in its purpose and presses more closely upon reality than Taylor's, so that ears are less attuned than they were in the Victorian days to a language magnificent, stately, and solemn, as if from the golden lips of some angel hovering on prismatic wings in an atmosphere of beauty and poetry. The splendour of utterance in Taylor's sermons, and the introduction by him into the pulpit of the riotous Elizabethan imagination early excited comment, and, South desiderated more "apostolic plainness." But Jeremy Taylor would not be Jeremy Taylor if he had written otherwise than as he did. It was as natural for him to talk in metaphors as for others to talk literally. Water to him is not merely pure, it is "pure as the tears of the spring or the pearls of the morning," and idle talk is "words light as the skirts of a summer garment." Moreover, if he illustrates the principle that sin and punishment are not two separate things but two parts of the same thing, by falling back upon pseudo-natural history, and says "if we kiss the hyæna or clip the lamia about the neck we have as certainly chosen the tail and its venomous embraces as the face and lip," it is because his imagination has drawn into itself curious and beautiful things from a hundred different sources, from poetry, history, legend, and folk-lore, and conceived them so intensely that the sweetness of the song of the lark is hardly more real to it than the harshness of the music by which the Lapland witches measure their dances. Even those famous similes of his in which he elaborates the material element after the Homeric manner until they occupy a quarter or even half a page are, given an imagination of Jeremy Taylor's type, "inevitable." They are not manufactured beforehand and led up to, but flow from the pen as spontaneously as a brilliant and felicitous improvisation. Thus, when he likens the prayer of an unchaste person to "an impure vapour begotten of the slime of the earth by the fevers and adulterous heats of an intemperate summer sun," we follow the career of the vapour "striving by the ladder of a mountain to climb up to heaven," "thrown from his pride and attempt of passing toward the seat of the stars," then "like the breath of hell confined into a prison of darkness and a cloud" and breaking out in a plague, but we are never allowed to forget that the vapour is no vapour but the visualisation of a prayer so that at the close there is no abruptness of transition from the "flame of sulphur, salt, and bitumen" to the "fantastic expectations and trifling imaginative confidences" in which the vain prayer issues. Such work is possible only when ethical and artistic genius are combined, and where the combination exists they are inevitable. On the whole, one may say with Hazzlitt, "When the name of Jeremy Taylor is no longer remembered with reverence genius will have become a mockery and virtue an empty shade."

LADIES' CORNER

WOMEN OF SPAIN.

So far, Spanish women have concerned themselves very little with the burning question of feminism. Home life is still their interest, amusement absorbing their hours of leisure. There is not a woman doctor in the whole country, and only one woman plays any prominent part in the affairs of the muncipality of Madrid—Countess Emila von Pardo-Bazan, who is a member of the School Committee. This lady is a distinguised authoress and her regret at the indiffrence of the women of her native land has been openly expressed. Her ideas are modern, and there was some suggestion that she should write a series of volumes for the purpose of enlightening her sisters on matters of European culture and general progress. These beautiful, indolent, and graceful women of Madrid showed themselves utterly careless about questions of education; they were not even moved at the prospect of mental culture. So the volumes have gone no further than a cookery book suited to the general requirement of the household.

LACK OF EDUCATION.

It is said that 50 per cent. of the women of this Southern land are entirely lacking in education, and there is a story told of a maidservant who was so ignorant that it was impossible to seize upon any fact she knew. Eventually she was asked if she knew the days of the week. "No," was her reply. "I do not, but my father knows them quite well." Indeed, she was amazed that his head should be able to contain so much knowledge. When the heat of the Spanish capital it is not so surprising writes a Home correspondent that the women find mental exercise as little alluring as physical exertion Blinds are all drawn down, fans are in universal use. No one ventures out until the evening, when the promenade is brilliantly illuminated with electric light, and the breeze blows softly over the mountains. It is in the evening that toilettes are displayed, every woman reposing on some ontdoor seat, flirting her fan and chatting to her cavalier. Horchata is handed round in all the restaurants, and fans are offered gratis.

AT THE RESTAURANT.

At the back of the Horchateria, says a writer from Madrid, describing a typical scene, is a white marble counter on which small fountain is always playing. The walls of the room are almost concealed by red, yellow, and green grass mats from which a pleasant breath of the sea is wafted. Small tables are placed along the walls. They are of white wood brightly polished. The refreshments are served by waitresses dressed in white, mostly girls with large, dark eyes, who are ready to chat and laugh. The iced drink, to which they put their lips before they hand the glass to a customer, is made of large almonds pounded in a mortar until they make a coarse pulp. This is put on a sieve and water poured on it. The liquid that flows off looks like milk. It is sweetened with sugar, put into a freezing pot, and well frozen; then the horchata is ready. Barquillos are served with it—small wafers made of white of egg, flour, and sugar, rolled to look like paper spills. This beverage is delicious, but it is to be had in the capital only, for the makers there buy up all the almonds. Although indifferent to intellectual matters, these daughters of Spain have plenty of time to devote to fashions. Either the rigours of the Church are more severe in that land of sunshine or fashions are more extreme even than anywhere else, for the Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo has started a fashion paper of his own. Primate of Spain, Fray Gregorio Aguirra has expressed himself quite as strongly as did the Primate of Italy about a year ago denouncing modern costumes, and declaring that the shameless lack of covering deserves the most severe censure. His fashion journal opens a crusade against this wanton neglect of the first principles of Christian feeling, and the magazine bears the inscription. "Virtue, Progress, Elegance, and Perfection."

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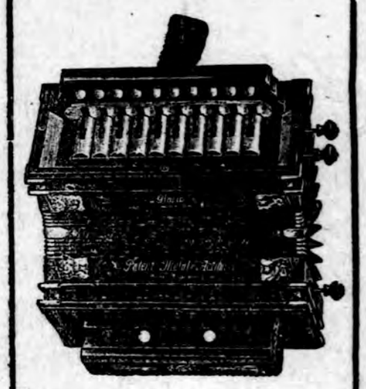

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